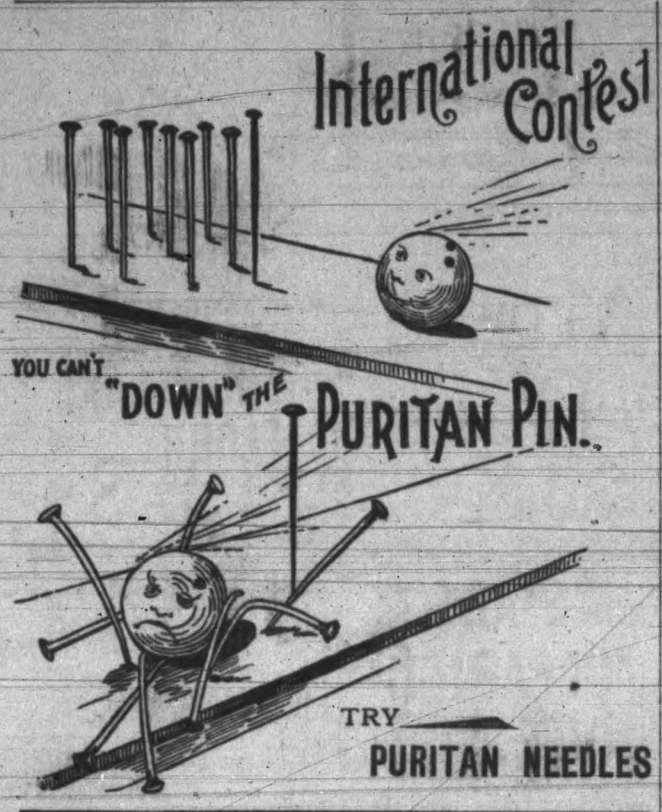
TIMES OFFICE
No. 26 Broad St.
Opposite Driard.

Victoria Times.

Money
Get your money back in Scrip at the People's Pharmacy.
C. E JONES, 36 Gov't St.,
Always Open.

VOL. 21 VICTORIA B. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1895 No. 38



February!

The Meaning of the Word.

We don't want our friends to think us pedantic; we certainly are not running a kindergarten, but the name of the month interests us.

We've just found out that it is derived from the latin word februo—to purify by sacrifice.

That applies so aptly to our stock and our intentions that we can't help mentioning it; and if the testimony of the throngs of people who were with us during the past two weeks can be relied on (and who dares question it?) we give for Cash THE GREATEST VALUES.

Just on the eve of opening up our New Spring Stock we now propose to CLEAN OUT THE ODDS AND ENDS, even if we do have to make a great sacrifice to do it.

DONT FAIL TO GET YOUR SHARE,

The remainder of our Fall and Winter Coats, Jackets and Wraps, including some Fur Lined Garments, will be sold so cheap that we confidently expect every one will be gone before the ides of March.

REMNANTS! We have quite a stack at your own price.

SPOOL COTTON, best 6-cord, 200 yds., assorted, any number, in black and white 30 cents per dozen.

See our price list of staples, such as White Cottons, Pillow Cottons, Sheetings, Tablings, Crash, and Roller Towelling, Towels, Flannels, Blankets, etc., etc., in the Colonist.

Special attention is called to 75 pieces (first installment just to hand) of Flannelette, worth 20 cents, to be sold all round at 10 cents per yard. Thus:

"Examples might be heaped until they hide
The rules, which they were made to render plain."

Working on the broad principle of enlightened selfishness, we know that we serve ourselves best by serving the public most.

The Westside. **J. HUTCHESON & CO.**

February 1st, 1895.

FOR ONE MONTH . . .

Great reductions for cash in all lines of our Large and Complete Stock

A. GREGG & SON,
TAILORS, 62 Yates St.

If your Grocer is out of

Keewatin ....Flour....

INSIST on his getting it for you and TAKE NO OTHER.

Brief Locals.

—John Murphy, Peter Nelson and J. Simpson have been removed to the provincial jail from the city lockup, and will be brought up in the supreme court in a few days to be given a chance to elect for speedy trial. Constables McDonald and Mouat are entitled to the greatest credit for their excellent work in breaking up the gang of thieves and bringing them to justice.

—The bark Carmony was towed to Vancouver to-day by the tug Mogul. She is to load lumber there for the United Kingdom.

LATEST CABLE DISPATCHES

The Owners of the Elbe Have Sued the Owners of the Crathie for Damages.

The Hawaiian Death Sentence Upon British Subjects Before Parliament.

London, Feb. 14.—Notice has been given in the house of commons that the government will to-morrow be queried as to information in its possession in reference to the imposition of the death sentence upon British subjects for alleged participation in the Hawaiian revolution.

Paris, Feb. 14.—The Duke of Parma has declined the challenge to a duel from the Comte de Bari.

Berlin, Feb. 14.—A report is current that a coup de etat has taken place at Sofia and that Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria has been compelled to seek refuge in Roumania.

The Prince of Wales will hold a levee at Buckingham palace to-morrow, when Bayard will present W. B. Rahstone of San Francisco.

Bremen, Feb. 14.—The owners of the Elbe have brought action against the owners of the Crathie for damages.

Constantinople, Feb. 14.—From February 5th to 12th sixty-one cases of cholera have occurred here and twenty-nine deaths.

London, Feb. 14.—In the house of commons, replying to a question by Irish members that the government negotiate with the United States for a reduction of duty on air cured mackerel, Morel said the mackerel fishery was a protected industry of the United States.

Berlin, Feb. 14.—There was a lively debate in the reichstag to-day over the safety of ships at sea. Herr Bebel attacked the North German Lloyds, and said the crews of its vessels have never been drilled in the matter of closing water tight compartments. He declared the experiment in the matter of closing an apartment was made after the Elbe disaster on a sister ship, and it was found that it took ninety minutes to close the so called air tight compartments. The statement caused a sensation.

London, Feb. 14.—In the house to-day Under Foreign Secretary Grew said the government could not interefere in the matter of pending legislation in the United States regarding the Nicaraguan canal, but it had no reason to believe the United States would violate its treaty obligation.

"Tired Nature's Sweet Restorer,

Balmy sleep" is often disturbed by fits of coughing. LONDON HOSPITAL COUGH CURE insures a good night's rest.

COCHRANE & MUNN, Druggists,
Sole Agents, cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—A Young girl for light housework. Apply 100 Cadboro Bay Road. 14-2t

PASTURE TO RENT, three miles from city, about 40 acres, or in small parcels. J. H. Brownlee, 44 Fort street. f9-1w

A FARMER AGED 35 would like to correspond with a lady aged about 30 with a view to matrimony. Address C. Wilson, Times office. 14-1w

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—Single or for house keeping, close to government buildings. For particulars apply to 129 1-2 Fort street. f14-tf

WANTED—Lad to assist steward. Apply immediately at Badminton Club. Best references required. f14-tf

FOR SALE—Neat manufacturing business in active operation, with established trade. Splendid opportunity for live business man. J. H. Brownlee, 44 Fort street. 9-1w

FOR SALE—In three separate parcels, four acres, two acres, and half an acre; all newly fenced, drained and planted to prune trees. Land in splendid condition for growing root crop this year, or for planting to small fruits. Three miles from postoffice; decided bargains and easy terms to parties that will keep up the improvements. J. H. Brownlee, 44 Fort street. f9-1w

Notice of Assignment.

Re estate of Charles A. Lombard, pursuant to the "Creditors' Trust Deeds Amendment Act, 1890," and the "Creditors' Trust Deeds Amendment Act, 1894."

Notice is hereby given that Charles A. Lombard, residing at 56 Collison street in the city of Victoria, B. C., carrying on a business at 61 Government street in the city of Victoria aforesaid, under the style and name of C. A. Lombard & Co., music dealer, has by deed dated the 14th day of February, 1895, granted and assigned all his personal estate, credits and effects, which may be seized and sold under execution and all his real estate (except leaseholds) unto William Henry Bone, of 49 Government street in the city of Victoria, and residing at Holgate, Topaz avenue, in the said city, stationer, in trust, for purpose of paying and satisfying ratably and proportionately and without preference or priority the creditors of the said Charles A. Lombard. The said deed was executed by the said parties thereto and the trusts thereby created were accepted and undertaken by the said William Henry Bone on the 14th day of February, 1895.

Creditors of the said Charles A. Lombard are required to send forthwith full particulars of their claims proved by statutory declaration to the said trustee, and all persons indebted to the said Charles A. Lombard are required to pay the amount of their indebtedness to the said trustee forthwith.

After the 15th day of April, 1895, the said trustee will proceed to distribute the assets among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to those claims of which he shall then have had notice, and the said trustee will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim he shall not at the time of such distribution have had notice.

Dated the 14th day of February, 1895.

S. PERRY MILLS,
46 Langley street, Victoria, solicitor for W. H. Bone, trustee.

A meeting of the creditors of the above estate will be held at the office of S. Perry Mills, 46 Langley street, on Saturday, the 23rd day of February, 1895, at 11 o'clock a.m.

W. H. BONE.

Additional new advts. on page 8.

CANADIAN DISPATCHES.

An Insurance Agent Charged With Making out a Bogus Claim.

Agincourt, Ont., Feb. 14.—The coroner's inquest on the body of Engineer John Rill, who was killed in the railway collision near here last Friday, was concluded last night. The jury, after being locked up for seven hours, shortly after midnight brought in a verdict: "We find that the deceased came to his death by No. 12 express running into a snow plough train and that Albert Weigbill, station agent at Unionville, was guilty of neglect in not displaying his signal board. We further find that the Grand Trunk rules are not sufficiently specific regarding the running of snow ploughs." Albert Weighill is now under arrest.

Toronto, Feb. 14.—John S. Mahon, injured in the wreck on the G. T. R. at Weston Friday last, died at St. Michael's Hospital.

Chatham, Feb. 14.—Thomas McBride, agent in this city for the Metropolitan Life Insurance company of New York, was arrested and brought before Judge Houston on a charge of having made out a bogus claim for insurance and forgery in the name of the father of an alleged person, also that of Dr. C. Baker of this city. McBride pleaded not guilty and was remanded.

Montreal, Feb. 14.—Ex-Ald. Wm. Clendenning was nominated for the St. Lawrence division of this city by the French Canadian society of artizans to run for the federal house. He has accepted.

Ald. B. Wilson Smith is out as an independent Conservative.

NEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

The Air of the N. W. T. Rich in Life-Giving Elements.

Ottawa, Feb. 14.—N. F. Davin, M. P., is asking the government for aid towards the proposed establishment of a hospital for consumptives at Regina, Moosejaw or Medicine Hat and asking Sir William Van Horne for free transportation for patients. Davin says he has had the air of the Territories analyzed by the most approved methods and found it 10 per cent. richer in the new air element discovered by Lord Rayleighs than eastern Canada.

Ottawa, Feb. 14.—The case against Watters, of the customs department, was again postponed until Tuesday next in the police court to-day, at the request of Watters' counsel.

Sir H. Tupper has received the full text of the judgment of the privy council in the Manitoba school case. The first act of the government will be to pass an order in council asking the Manitoba government to give remedial legislation. The matter will be in that position when the elections are on.

A FORCIBLE DISCUSSION.

Edgar Crow Baker Has a Slight Altercation With James Angus.

Edgar Crow Baker and James Angus had a little encounter on Government street this morning, and the former is to be brought into police court to answer a charge of assault. The dispute arose over a very simple matter, as far as can be gathered from all reports. The Victoria Electric Company, of which Mr. Baker is secretary and managing director, rendered an account to Mr. Angus, in which the latter claimed his private account and the account of the firm he represents were mixed. He sought Mr. Baker this morning and asked for an explanation. It seems that they have not been speaking for some time, and Mr. Baker reminding Mr. Angus that he cut him on the street, asked him why he came to him then. Mr. Angus' reply was that he was not then speaking to him as "Edgar Crow Baker" but as "the secretary of the Victoria Electric Company." Then it was that Mr. Baker took him by the neck and shook him. Mr. Angus was very much excited over the thing, and declared that Mr. Baker had attempted to choke him. Shortly after the meeting Mr. Angus appeared at police court and Clerk Page prepared an information charging Mr. Baker with assault. Magistrate Macrae was not in his office, but Mr. Angus was not at all disposed to wait, and with Constable Cameron he went before Thomas Shotbolt, J. P.

The summons was served this afternoon and the case will come up before Magistrate Macrae in the police court Saturday morning.

QUEBEC FINANCING.

The Tuillon Loan a Profitable Transaction to French Bankers.

Quebec, Feb. 14.—Definite information has just been received here to the effect that the bonds of the new loan sold by the Taillon government in September last at 77 have been now absolutely and completely turned over and disposed of in the English market by the French bankers at 85 1-2, which means a profit for them of $8.50 on each bond or a total profit of $457,500 on the fifty-five thousand bonds of the issue. It is learned that this turn over took place in December and as the money was only wanted in January this enormous profit was made by the French capitalists without disbursing a dollar. This certainly justifies the recoil of ex-Treasurer Hall and makes this transaction the most disastrous if not scandalous for the province that has taken place for many a day.

NEWS FROM THE PRAIRE CITY

Lieut.-Governor Schultz Opens the Manitoba Legislature With Usual Ceremonies.

A Destructive Fire at Neepawa Destroys Northwestern Hotel —Loss $15,000.

Winnipeg, Man., Feb. 14.—Five games out of the twenty in the championship checker match between Hood of Calgary and Norman of Kildonan have now been played. Norman was given one game by default last night. He won the second by hard playing yesterday afternoon. The third was a draw. The fourth was another very close game won by Hood, and in the fifth from the middle of the game Hood had a decided advantage, as Norman was forced into giving one man away, thus weakening his position. The game was won by Hood at 11 p.m. Playing resumes at 2.30 this afternoon.

Walter Ross, promoter of the Southeastern railway, is in the city, and will interview the local government, when matters will again be gone into.

The largest fire in the history of Neepawa occurred last night. It started in the News printing office and spread to the Northwestern hotel. The walls of the hotel fell, setting fire to a large boarding house. All were destroyed. Loss $2000; insured for $1500.

Grace church has invited the Rev. Jas. Henderson of Sherbourne street, Toronto, formerly of Dominion square church, Montreal, to succeed the present incumbent, G. Turk, in 1896. It is understood that Henderson has accepted.

The provincial parliament opened this afternoon. Hon. Thomas Greenway was unable to attend the opening owing to ill health, but with this exception all the members were in their places. There was a large attendance of spectators in the gallery and the usual ceremonies were witnessed with interest. The lieut.-governor opened the house in person. The speech from the throne referred to the increase in the subsidy obtained by the ministers in their trip to Ottawa. The new judiciary act will again be presented. Legislation was suggested looking to the development of dairying and other industries which go to make up mixed farming as apart from wheat growing. The school question and railway schemes were touched upon. What has been and is being done in regard to freight rates was noted.

In his annual address President Bole of the Jobbers' union yesterday said: During 1894 the total liabilities of insolvents between Port Arthur and the Rocky Mountains was $604,984, $155,668 less than in 1893. He spoke hopefully of the commercial outlook in the west.

Revision of the voters' list in Winnipeg is completed, showing 10,604 on the list.

The great event of the bonspiel yesterday was the Royal Caledonian competition, Winnipeg against the world, and the result was a sweeping victory for Winnipeg, the score being 602 to 463.

OPPOSITION CONVENTION.

Place of Meeting Changed to Institute Hall, View Street.

The executive committee of the Liberal Association met last night and arranged that the convention on Friday evening, 15th instant, to select two opposition candidates for the House of Commons from the three already named, namely, Messrs. Bostock, Milne and Templeman, will be held in Institute Hall, View street, instead of Philharmonic hall, as first advertised. This change was considered necessary, as the number expected to attend would not be accommodated in the latter place. The membership of the association has been largely increased during the past few days in anticipation of the convention. Among those joining are the most influential in the city, and it is no exaggeration to say that a large majority of the leading business men are already active members of the organization. The aim of the association is to obtain the assistance of every oppositionist and all who are favorable to a change of administration—and who is not in Victoria—will be welcomed as members.

Printed ballots with the names of the candidates will be provided to those present. Every ballot must be marked for two candidates and only two, and any not thus marked will be spoiled ballots. They will be thrown out. The two candidates receiving the highest number of votes will be declared the choice of the meeting. Only one ballot will be taken.

Holders of tickets are requested to bear in mind that the place of meeting has been changed as above stated, to Institute Hall, View street.

Brief Locals.

—Ah Yek, arrested for a breach of the revenue by-law, was convicted in police court this morning and fined $5 and $2.50 costs in default of which he will serve 14 days in jail.

—George Hughes, an old vagrant, who has been lodging at the city lock-up for some time past, was brought into police court this morning and charged with vagrancy. He was convicted and sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
Awarded Gold Medal Midwinter Fair, San Francisco.

THE THIRD GRAND MOVEMENT

Admirable Skill Was Displayed by the Japanese in Military Strategy.

Resume of the Situation as to Peace Between Japan and China.

The Associated Press correspondent at Tokio, writing on February 1, says: The third of Japan's great military expeditions was launched on January 19, when the first detachment of the newly organized army corps set sail from Taheu Bay in nineteen transport vessels, convoyed by a strong naval force. Their destination was an inlet at the extreme eastern point of the Shantung peninsula near the town of Yung-cheng (sometimes pronounced Ying-ching); but in order to mislead the enemy, a small squadron was sent on the same morning to the fortified port of Tung-chow, some forty miles west of Chefoo, with instructions to open a heavy bombardment and make a show of attempting to land troops. The ruse was considered necessary to divert attention from the real place of debarkation, and it is certain that the invaders encountered no opposition at the spot they had chosen. The transports arrived at dawn on January 20th, and before evening the soldiers were all safe on shore. A Chinese battery of four guns opened fire from a small earthwork as the first boats approached, but this was silenced by a few broadsides from the Yayeyama Kwan, and the defenders, about four hundred in number, scampered inland and disappeared, leaving their artillery to be seized by the assailants. Although a severe snow storm somewhat delayed the movements of the Japanese, the infantry advanced the same night to Yung-cheng, eight miles from the coast, and about twenty-five miles east of Wei-Hai-Wei. On the morning of January 21st a second flotilla of twenty ships arrived, bringing the balance of the corps, which is now understood to consist of the second grand division of the army, from Sendai, under Lieutenant-General Sakuma, and a brigade taken from the large body stationed in the Liao-tung peninsula. The reasons for changing the original plan of formation have not been made public. Marshal Oyama holds the chief command.

A Chinese lighthouse was found in working order on the promontory, in charge of an Englishman and a German. The Japanese officers instructed them to continue the performance of their duties, and to look for their pay to the government at Tokio. This bit of business concluded, the march to the interior was taken up until a considerable portion of the troops was gathered at Yung-cheng. Further progress eastward was deferred until full information could be received as to the probabilities of interruption on the road to Wei-Hai-Wei, and the actual condition of the passes over intervening ranges of hills, the difficulties of surmounting which had been reported as extremely formidable. It was soon learned from scouting parties that the enemy were posted in some strength at a place called Kieshan, on the coast road to the naval station, and at Chaotets, on a more southern road. These positions are respectively 17 and 15 miles from Yung-cheng, but though the distances are slight, the dispatches from Marshal Oyama's headquarters indicate that it may be impossible to reach them for several days. Much engineering work must be done along the course before artillery can be carried forward with safety. On the 26th of January the Japanese advance guard was still at Puintsun, five miles beyond Yung-cheng, and the balance of the corps was distributed between that point and the landing place on the sea shore. Later dispatches, up to the 28th, indicate no change in the situation.

After an unusually long passage from Vancouver, Ex-Secretary of State Foster arrived at Yokohama on January 21. He was welcomed by the minister and consul-general of the United States, with the latter of whom he breakfasted. At noon he proceeded, with Mr. Dun, to Tokio, and called at the Japanese department of foreign affairs, where he was received with especial marks of courtesy by Vice-Minister Hayashi, the minister being absent at Hiroshima. Two other brief but significant visits were made to the legations of Great Britain and Russia. Mr. Foster returned to Yokohama the same afternoon, and resumed his journey. At Kobe, he found awaiting him a telegram from China, requesting him not to continue to Shanghai, but to remain in Japan, where the peace ambassadors would presently join him. On the next day an American employee of the Foreign Office waited upon him from Hiroshima, bringing complimentary messages from Viscount Mutsu, the head of the department. During his first few days at Kobe Mr. Foster was constantly exchanging telegrams with the envoys in Shanghai. The length and frequency of these missives indicated that a subject of grave importance was under discussion, and it is believed that the American adviser to the Chinese government was inquiring as to the exact amount of responsibility and power confided to the two commissioners, Chang and Shao. He had heard in Tokio that the Japanese were extremely doubtful on this point, and that not only they, but many of the diplomatic body, were by no means convinced of the integrity of China's intentions. With respect to the standing of the delegates, it was explained to Mr. Foster that although their rank might be considered sufficient in America or Europe for the weightiest international transactions, it was not the custom of the Chinese rulers to invest officials of their grade with the highest authority. The question thus raised undoubtedly demanded the gravest attention. Mr. Foster had been given to understand that unless ample powers were guaranteed by their credentials, the envoys would not even be admitted to a hearing. In this event, all his time and trouble in coming to the east would be wasted. Whatever his professional fee might be, it could never compensate for his disappointment at losing the opportunity of promoting peace between two nations in which he has the friendliest interest. Of the results of his diligent correspondence with his principals, nothing can be known with certainty; but the impression strongly prevails that he now sees no cause for anxiety. It cannot be said that the Japanese government takes an equally hopeful view of the situation, but it may be positively stated that the most influential members of the administration, with Count Ito and Viscount Mutsu at their head, would be well pleased to find that their incredulity is without good grounds, and that the embassy is really authorized to bring the war to a conclusion. But even in that case, it must not be assumed that a settlement will surely be arrived at. The diplomatic contest will be a stubborn one. China does not yet realize that Japan will unquestionably demand a cession of territory. This is the one feature of the Japanese conditions that may be predicted with perfect confidence, and it is the one feature that the Chinese will most resolutely resist. Much depends upon the locality of the coveted region. Formosa might be surrendered without too great a sacrifice of China's pride; but the humiliation of losing any part of her continental dominions may be more than she is yet ready to endure.

The envoys started from Shanghai in the Empress of China on January 26th, and arrived at Kobe on the 30th. They would have preferred to be taken from the steamer in the Inland Sea by a Japanese vessel and carried straight to Hiroshima, but this was found impracticable. Chang Yin-hwan was the only one of the party that landed at Kobe, the others being transhipped directly to the steamer prepared to convey them to their destination. In company with Mr. Foster, the senior envoy passed a few hours on shore, and then embarked, on the same afternoon. The embassy arrived at Hiroshima early on the 31st, and was received with the formalities due to their official position. Apartments were provided for the two heads of the mission in government houses, and Mr. Foster was invited to the residence of a member of the Asano family, to which the province in which Hiroshima is situated, formerly belonged.

No authoritative announcement has been given as to the opening of the convention. Haste is greatly desired by the Japanese, and no unnecessary delay will occur. The business on the Japanese side will be chiefly transacted by Viscount Mutsu. Count Ito, however, will be in constant attendance.

The Chinese generals are striving to dislodge Lieut.-General Katsura from his advanced position at Haicheng with greater persistence than they have shown at any previous time. Twice during the month of January—on the 17th and 22nd, a body of 14,000 men has been led against him from Liaoyang, only to be disgracefully repulsed on each occasion. The result of both attacks, to the Japanese, was a loss of one killed and about sixty wounded. These engagements could not be called battles in any sense for the Chinese tactics consist in forming line at too remote a distance for their weapons to be effective, and maintaining a useless fire until the Japanese see fit to move forward and disperse them. It is at least something new, however, to find the Chinese assume the offensive in even this innocuous way. The reason for their successive demonstrations is that by proceeding westward a few miles Katsura can separate all the native troops in the province of Shin-king from their base of supplies; and though they may not expect to inflict material damage upon him, they hope to keep him in his present quarters. It does not appear that the Japanese can gain much by instituting a winter campaign in Manchuria. Their work in Shantung will tell more heavily upon the enemy than anything they can do at present further north.

For the first time in several years the Japanese government's budget has been accepted by parliament, with scarcely an amendment proposed, and virtually without opposition. Previous sessions have witnessed such violent hostility to the financial measures of the administration as to necessitate the summary dissolution of the diet before its most important work had even begun; but on this occasion partizan animosity gave away to a spirit of patriotic unanimity, and it was resolved that no step should be taken calculated to embarrass the authorities, or interfere with their successful conduct of the war. The budget appears, however, to have been compiled without regard to the special exigencies of the war. The estimated expenditure amounted to eighty-nine million seven hundred thousand yen—only about four million more than those of the preceding year. Almost the whole of this increase will be devoted to hastening the construction of ships ordered by the navy in 1893, but these cannot in any case be completed in time to take part in the present conflict. The pecuniary demands of the war will not be apparent until the next budget is introduced, a year hence. The estimates which the diet cheerfully agrees to are in all material respects the same as those which it has rejected three or four times over. The revenue anticipated is ninety million three hundred thousand yen—about three hundred and fifty thousand less than that of the preceding fiscal year.

Admiral Count Kawamura, for many years the head of the Japanese navy department, publishes an emphatic denial of the statement sent forth by one of the foreign correspondents at Port Arthur, that the torpedo boats "sunk ten junks filled with terror-stricken people." The admiral was on board a Japanese warship during the whole engagement. He asserts that it was totally impossible for anyone accompanying the land forces to see what was done on the water. As a matter of fact, he testifies that no Chinese vessels were sunk. One was chased, but it ran ashore before it could be caught and its occupants all landed and escaped. This vessel is now in the hands of the naval authorities. He adds that the British gunboat Archer and others witnessed the scene and can bear evidence to the untruthfulness of the accusation. Admiral Kawamura professes that he is unable to comprehend the motives of so false a calumny.

It has been thought that 1894 would be Japan's champion earthquake year for the last half of the century, but 1895 has started in with an apparent determination to win the belt. Scarcely a single day of January passed without a more or less disagreeable upheaval. On the 18th there were two, one in the morning, extremely prolonged and severe enough to be startling; and another near midnight, almost equal in violence and duration to the memorable disturbance of the preceding June. The destruction of property was not so heavy as then, and only a few lives were lost, but the excitement and alarm were much greater, owing to the circumstance that the shock came in the night. After the worst movement had subsided fainter tremors were felt for two hours, when a final shake and wrench brought the agitation to a close. The frequency of these occurrences causes much anxiety among both foreigners and natives.

The two American adventurers, Wilde and Howie, who were arrested in Japan while on their way to China with the avowed purpose of annihilating the Japanese navy by a newly invented explosive, and who were released on their giving pledges that they would not attempt to proceed to their destination, have nevertheless completed their journey as originally planned, and are now putting together their destructive machinery in Tientsin.

STRENGTH is what JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF imparts.

Forms Sinew and Muscle, and gives Soundness to the Constitution.

Hood's Cured After Others Failed

Scrofula in the Neck—Bunches All Gone Now.

Sangerville, Maine.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:
"Gentlemen:—I feel that I cannot say enough in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla. For five years I have been troubled with scrofula in my neck and throat. Several kinds of medicines which I tried did not do me any good, and when I commenced to take Hood's Sarsaparilla there were large bunches on my neck so sore that I could

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

not bear the slightest touch. When I had taken one bottle of this medicine, the soreness had gone, and before I had finished the second the bunches had entirely disappeared." BLANCHE ATWOOD, Sangerville, Maine.

N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other.

Hood's Pills cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

RUPTURE

Have CURES been effected by my Trusses with perfect ease to wearer, than by all other devices combined. They retain largest Rupture under severest strain. A system of fitting has been perfected the last 25 years, fully equal to personal examination by mail. 27 patents to overcome DEFORMITY. Ill. book free.

CHARLES CLUTHE, 184 King St. W., Toronto.

Agents: Langley & Co., Druggists, Victoria, B. C.

EDUCATIONAL.

VICTORIA COLLEGE,

BEACON HILL PARK.

(LATE CORRIG COLLEGE.

The Leading Day and Boarding College for Boys north of San Francisco. Modern and fully equipped college buildings, fronting on the Park and Straits.

First-class Teaching Faculty—British University Graduates, University, Professional, Commercial and Modern Courses.

Reasonable fees. Cricket, football, swimming, athletics, etc. For spring term entrance apply

PRINCIPAL J. W. CHURCH, M.A.

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REOPENING MONDAY, JANUARY 7th.

DRY GOODS.

Argyle House

WE ARE... CLEARING OUT.....

The Following Lines of CORSETS At Greatly Reduced Prices:

BLACK SATIN CORSETS reduced from $1 to 75c.

FRENCH STEAM MOULDED CORSETS reduced from $1.75 to $1.

BLUE COUTILLE CORSETS reduced from $1 25 to 75c.

BLACK SATEEN CORSETS reduced from $2.50 to $175.

COLORED SATIN CORSETS reduced from $2.75 to $1.75.

Also small quantities of other makes at same reduction.

NEEDLE BOOKS worth 10c. reduced to 5c

WHITE EMBROIDERIES 5 inches wide at 12½c. a yard.

WHITE STRIPED MUSLINS 10c. a yard, best value in city.

A large quantity of Remnants of Dresss Goods very cheap

J. Horner & Co.

J. Sluggett & Co.,

Having gone into the Dairy Business, we are able to supply good and fresh Milk from the Saanich Dairy. Morning and evening delivery. Other farm produce also supplied.

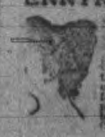
Leave orders at office, 24 Hillside Ave.

VICTORIA RICE MILLS

ROLLER FLOUR MILL

62, 64 & 66 Store St., Victoria.

ENNYROYAL WAFERS.



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Golden Finnan Haddies, 10c. per lb.
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RED CROWN ROLLER MILLS,

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Government Street, Victoria.

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To The Public.

Having purchased from Mr. S. F. McIntosh his coal and wood business, I am prepared to deliver to any part of the city.

No. 1 Dry Cordwood $3-50 per cord.

Best Wellington Coal at $7 per ton.

Terms, Spot Cash. Prompt and careful delivery. Full weight and measure guaranteed.

The above will be carried on in connection with my present business at the Rock Bay Lumber Yard, which will be known in future as the ROCK BAY COAL, WOOD AND LUMBER YARD.

Soliciting a share of your esteemed patronage, I remain, yours faithfully,

EWEN MORRISON.

Office and yard, end of Rock Bay Bridge. Mills, Sidney, B.C. Telephone 502. nov6-tf

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Broad Street, Between Johnson and Pandora Streets.

GREAT ENGLISH PRESCRIPTION

A SUCCESSFUL MEDICINE OF 30 YEARS' USE. Has cured thousands of cases of Nervous Prostration, Weakness of Brain, Poor Memory, Dizziness and all diseases caused by Excesses in Opium, Six boxes cure. Sold in one month's medicine for ladies to restore and regulate the menses, including free, healthy and painless discharge. No aches or pains on account. Now used by over 10,000 ladies. Once used will use again. Invigorates these organs. Buy of your druggist only those with our signature across lateral label. Avoid substitutes. Sealed particulars mailed in stamp. $1.00 per box. Address, EUREKA CHEMICAL COMPANY, DETROIT, MICH.

Before After

Sold and sent anywhere by mail in LANGLEY & CO. Victoria B.C. sept

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Parliament Buildings Committee Report Again the Subject of Discussion.

Hon. Mr. Davie Gets His Obnoxious Amendments Into Vancouver City Act.

FIFTY-THIRD DAY.

Wednesday, Feb. 13.

The speaker took the chair at two o'clock. Prayers by Rev. Dr. Campbell.

Mr. Kennedy presented a petition from Dominion lodge, I. O. G. T., in favor of the Sunday observance bill. Read and received.

Mr. Kitchen moved that whereas owing to the loss occasioned by the floods last summer many of the farmers are in absolute need of seed grain, and are devoid of the means of obtaining the same; be it resolved, that in the opinion of this house it is desirable that the government should take into consideration the advisability of making advances of seed grain to meet actual requirements.

The resolution was altered to bring it in order.

Hon. Col. Baker thought it would be establishing a bad precedent.

Dr. Walkem pointed out that the government had already established the precedent, they having assisted the settlers at the time of the flood.

Mr. Forster contended that the government had made themselves liable to assist the settlers. Assistance had been offered from the east, and the government had telegraphed east that the province was able to take care of the settlers.

Hon. Mr. Turner held that the government had done right in refusing assistance from the east. If one business was assisted all would have to be assisted.

Mr. Mutter thought that the government should lend assistance to the farmers who suffered from the floods, it to be returned when the farmers are able to do so.

The resolution was passed.

Mr. Semlin, on a question of privilege, suggested to the attorney-general not to have the house adjourned on Friday, but to sit for another week to allow of full consideration of the important question that the attorney-general had brought up yesterday respecting the parliament buildings committee's report. If the house sat for another week the matter could be referred back to the committee

Hon. Mr. Davie—What for?

Mr. Semlin—To allow them to find out what you said they came so near finding. The hon. gentleman said there were some facts that the committee did not find out, and the opposition wished them to find those facts.

Hon. Mr. Davie—What I want to do is to go into the matter, and not leave it to a committee that may or may not report. The committee had been misled by untruthful evidence and forged documents.

Mr. Semlin—That is more reason why the committee should go into the matter

Hon Mr Davie withdrew his statement that forged documents had been submitted to the committee, and said they were simply false documents. The committee had satisfied themselves with a copy of a document that proved to be a false document. The house could not assume that the report was incorrect until he had shewn it to be so. The opposition had made a complete surrender.

Mr. Cotton—The hon. gentleman cannot pull the wool over the eyes of the members so easily as he thinks he can. He would like the attorney-general to show how the opposition had surrendered. Why, the hon. gentleman himself asked that the report be referred back to the committee.

Mr. Williams—After he has his say it will never go back.

Mr. Cotton—If any evidence was omitted it was the fault of the attorney-general, whose duty it was to see that all the evidence was brought out. Any one who wished to do so had a right to appear before the committee. The committee had held numerous meetings, and a few days ago they reported. Yesterday the attorney-general violently attacked the committee, and particularly the chairman, Mr. Williams. Any fair-minded man would say refer the matter back to the committee and allow the attorney-general to place his facts before the committee. That is what the opposition propose to do, and they were willing to have the house sit for another week to allow it to be done. Then no one could say that he was not fairly dealt with. After what had been said by the government supporters it was absurd to say that Mr. Williams had acted partially. The attorney-general objected to the proper method of dealing with the matter, as he said the committee might not have an opportunity to report. He, however, wished to make a statement to show that the report of the committee was not correct. If the attorney-general does that the public will say that he was afraid to refer the matter back to the committee. For the government's own interest it should be referred back to the committee. With a suggestion that forged documents had been presented to the committee before it the house could not allow itself to be adjourned. To be fair the house must allow the men charged with forging documents to clear themselves, or if they could not clear themselves to be punished. The house should not adjourn until the committee had investigated the matter and reported.

Hon. Mr. Davie—Will the opposition allow me to move my resolution at once and give my reasons for so doing?

Mr. Kitchen—We have no objection to the report going back to committee, but we do not want you to make a statement until we have the printed evidence before us.

There being an objection the motion could not come up until Thursday, and the speaker ruled any further discussion out of order.

The house went into committee on the Vancouver incorporation act amendment bill.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved his amendment to prevent cities from competing with private companies which are carrying on water works, gas and other systems in cities. This is the amendment which the attorney-general says is for the protection of capitalists against the cities Private capital, he contended, had to be protected or the streets would be overcrowded with men out of work and their starving wives and children

Mr. Cotton opposed the amendment on principle, and also because neither the companies nor the people had asked for the same. Taking the gas company, when they were incorporated they never asked for a monopoly. At present Vancouver was paying three times more for gas than New Westminster, and if the city wished to do so they should be allowed to supply the people with cheaper gas. The house had no equable right to force certain conditions on one party to an agreement, which the attorney-general was practically trying to do with Vancouver. The attorney-general was giving to companies' monopolies which they have not now got. The clause in the act of 1892 which allows the corporation to go into the business of gas and other works, which the attorney-general said had been smuggled into the act, was drawn in the handwriting of the on. Theodore Davie and was introduced at the suggestion of Mr. Horne, the late member, who was at the time a large shareholder in the street railway company and thought it would be a good thing to sell out to the city. He had that amendment in his possession. If the attorney-general wished to protect capital why did he not look after the local capital? Was it not in the interest of every citizen to get cheap light? The attorney-general did not care for the citizens, but proposed to put a few companies in a better position than they asked to be put in.

Hon. Mr. Davie denied that Mr. Cotton had an amendment in his handwriting. He had never introduced the amendment.

Mr. Cotton—I have the amendment, and it is in your handwriting. I did not say that you introduced it, but that you drew it. I introduced it myself at the suggestion of Mr. Horne.

Captain Irving spoke in favor of the amendment.

Mr. Hunter was not opposed to competition, but he did say that public money should not be used in competition with private enterprise. No one wished to restrict reasonable competition.

The committee rose, reported progress and askel leave to sit again.

The house rose at 5.50.

EVENING SESSION.

The house again went into committee on the Vancouver city amendment bill, and the debate was continued on Hon. Mr. Davie's amendment.

Mr. McPherson entered a protest against the amendment.

Mr. Cotton said one of the reasons why the mayor and aldermen were opposed to the bill was because there was a suit pending between the city and the Vancouver electric light works, and they did not wish the house to interfere with a question now in litigation.

Mr. Williams also opposed the amendment.

The amendment was adopted on division.

Numerous other amendments were introduced, some were passed and others defeated, and the bill was reported complete.

The house adjourned at 11.10.

PORT HAMMOND.

Reception to Officers of the C. O. O. F. at Chilliwack.

Port Hammond, Feb. 11.—A gathering of members of Loyal Columbia lodge, No. 88, C. O. O. F., was held at Chilliwack on Saturday evening, February 9th, at 8 p.m., a large number of members being present to receive N. G. Newton, Noble Grand of Loyal Fraser Valley lodge, No. 91, Port Hammond, and D. McTavish, R. S. N. G. The visitors wer accompanied from Mission City to Chilliwack by J. C. Henderson, D. D. G. M., of Columbia lodge. Arriving at Chilliwack they were escorted to the Progress office, where they were received and hospitably entertained by W. F. Jackman, V. G., of Columbia lodge, and editor of the Progress. The meeting was large and well represented. One initiation and the conferring of the different degrees was gone through. The delegation left next morning for Port Hammond, highly pleased with their visit.

Beyond Comparison

Are the good qualities possessed by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Above all it purifies the blood, thus strengthening the nerves; its regulates the digestive organs, invigorates the kidneys and liver, tones and builds up the entire system, cures Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Catarrh and Rheumatism. Get Hood's and only Hood's.

HOOD'S PILLS cure all liver ills, billiousness, jaundice, indigestion, sick headache. 25c.

Let him who drinks beware. Bad whisky kills, but Brown's three star * * * special. invigorates and strengthens. Always ask for it.

ST. VITUS' DANCE.

A New Treatment Always Attended With Success.

There are perhaps not many readers of this paper who have St. Vitus' dance, or who have seen many cases of it. However, to some who may be interested on account of some friend, and to the physicians of this county, we commend the method of treatment given below, and a further investigation of the case herewith described. The patient was Mabel Dorety, the eight year old daughter of the Doretys, living on Ontario avenue, this town. The child was perfectly helpless, could not sit alone an instant, could not use her limbs at all nor take food or drink without assistance. Three of our best physicians treated her and gave up the case as hopeless. Mrs. Dorety finally gave her the celebrated nerve building preparation called Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and she tells the result in her own words: "It was not long before I noticed a good effect, in less than three months she was so much better that the dread disease almost entirely disappeared, and the pills were discontinued. In a few months, however, she showed that the symptoms had not been entirely eradicated from her system, so I had her again commence the use of the Pink Pills. I feel certain that all traces of the awful malady will be swept away, for she goes to school now and we have not the slightest anxiety in leaving her alone. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in my little girl's case have accomplished what physicians could not, and I am only too glad to let others know of this miraculous cure." Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are for sale by all druggists, or may be had by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine company, Brockville, Ont., for 50 cents per box, or six boxes for $2.50. Refuse imitations and substitutes.

Longevity appears to be on the increase. It is quite common nowadays to live to be over a century old, and this, too, when the hustle of modern existence is said to kill off men when they should be in their prime. With a few weeks five persons have died of veritable old age. A husband and wife in Ohio, the former 104 and the latter 102, passed away with but one day intervening, and a woman in New York state has just died at the age of 106. If this state of things is to become prevalent a new standard must be set for the average of life. But what a horrible fate to outlive kith and kin, and be obliged to "keep up with the procession," when a hundred years old.

WEAK-MAN

Cure yourself in fifteen days. I will send Free (sealed) the prescription and full particulars of a new and positive remedy for all weakness in young or old men. Cures lost manhood, nervous weakness, impotency in 15 days. I will also furnish remedies if desired. Enclose stamp and address P.O. Box 578, Toronto, Ont. e-o-d

No Need

For Sickness. Banish it. ADAMS' TUTTI FRUTTI does it. It keeps the digestion right.

See that no imitation is palmed off on you.

MUNICIPAL.

Tenders for Fire Hose.

Tenders will be received at the office of the undersigned until Monday the 11th day of March next, at 12 o'clock m., for 1,000 ft. cotton fabric hose, rubber lined, 2 1-2 in. in diameter, 3-ply, guaranteed pressure of 350 pounds per square inch, guaranteed for five years against defects in manufacture, coupled, complete with corporation threads.

Sample of hose and couplings to be submitted with tender.

Hose to be delivered free of freight and duty in Victoria.

Payment therefor not to take place before the 2nd day of December, 1895.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
City Clerk.

Victoria, B. C., February 12th, 1895.

NOTICE.

The time for receiving tenders for scowing city garbage out to sea invited by advertisement in the Daily Times on the 5th instant, has been extended to Monday next, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m.

Tenderers will be expected to submit their tenders upon an amended specification, which may be seen at the office of the undersigned.

By order of the council.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

City Clerk's Office, Victoria, B.C.,
February 12th, 1895.

NOTICE.

Douglas Street, from Pembroke Street to King's Road, is closed to public traffic.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

oc8-tf

TRANSPORTATION.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,

(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 25,

Taking effect January 1st, 1895.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday, at 2 o'clock a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going east Monday).

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands, Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13:15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Moresby Island, Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt. Simpson and intermediate ports via Vancouver the —— and —— of each month at — o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

G. A. CARLETON, General Agent.
JOHN IRVING, Manager.

Great Northern Railway

THE BUFFET LINE.

Passengers for Chicago can take sleeping car at Seattle through without change. Passengers leave Victoria daily at 7.30 a. m. for Spokane, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Winnipeg, Milwaukee, St. Louis and the east, running Buffet Cars, with bathroom, barber shop, easy chairs, observation windows, library, writing and card tables, smoking rooms, etc., and Palace Sleeping and Dining Cars, Family Tourist Sleepers, and First and Second Class Coaches.

Direct connections made at Wenatchee with steamers to and from Lake Chelan and the Okanagan country. At Bonner's Ferry with steamers from Kaslo, Ainsworth, Nelson and other points in the Kootenay mining district. At Jennings with steamer for Fort Steele. At Shelby Junction and Havre for Great Falls, Helena and Butte.

Crosses the Cascades and Rocky Mountains in daylight. Finest scenery in America and a line free from dust.

For information or publications apply to

C. H. WEEKS,
General Agent,
No. 72 Government Street.

F. I. WHITNEY,
Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agt.,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

Spokane Falls & Northern Ry.

NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RY.

ALL RAIL TO NELSON, B. C

The only through line to Nelson, Kaslo, Kootenay Lake and Slocan Points.

THROUGH TRAINS SEMI-WEEKLY.

Daily, except Sunday, between Spokane and Marcus.

7.00 a.m Lv....SPOKANE....Ar. 5.30 p.m.

Commencing January 8, on Wednesdays and Saturdays trains will run through, arriving at Nelson at 5:40 p.m., making close connection with the steamer Nelson for Kaslo and all lake points, arriving at Kaslo at 9:00 p.m. same days. Returning passengers will leave lake points and Nelson on Tuesdays and Fridays, arriving at Spokane at 5:30 p.m. same days.

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DARTMOUTH, ENGLAND,

Engineers, Yacht & Launch Builders

KINGDON TRADE MARK

SOLE MAKERS OF

Kingdon's Patent Machinery,

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STEAM LAUNCHES, ELECTRIC LIGHT and AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

We build and completely equip First-class Launches of all descriptions for Lake, Sea, River and shallow draught work.

OUR SPECIALTIES ARE

First in Economy, Power, Speed and Lightness.

The materials and the workmanship are the best.

Write for catalogue and price list.

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Finest and best equipped Hall in the city for Concerts, Balls and Socials Fine Stage, Large Gallery, Absolutely fireproof, Properly Ventilated, Electric Lights, also Lodge Rooms. Apply Capt J. D. Warren, 1 Trounce avenue.

TRANSPORTATION.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY

TIME TABLE NO. 23.

To take effect at 8:00 a.m. on Thursday, Jan. 10th, 1895. Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

SOUTH BOUND. (Read up.) No. 1 Pass. Daily	STATIONS.	NORTH BOUND. (Read Down.) No. 2 Pass. Daily
Noon. At. 12.00	Victoria.	P.M. Dp. 3.00
11.58	Russell's.	3.04
11.48	Esquimalt.	3.11
11.43	Parson's Bridge.	3.16
11.33	Langford.	3.26
11.23	Goldstream.	3.37
11.13	Summit Siding.	3.47
10.55	Shawnigan Lake.	4.05
10.50	Cobble Hill.	4.10
10.40	McKinnon's.	4.20
10.30	Duncan's.	4.30
9.50	Somenos.	5.10
9.45	Westholme.	5.15
9.35	Chemainus.	5.25
9.25	Oyster Bay Siding.	5.35
9.15	Oyster Bay.	5.45
9.05	Nanaimo.	5.55
8.00	Wellington.	6.50
A.M.		P.M.

On Saturday and Sunday.

Return tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Monday.

Return tickets for one and half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days including day of issue.

No return tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox.

Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agent, Victoria, Duncan's and Nanaimo Stations.

A DUNSMUIR, President.
JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen. Supt.
H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY

STEAMER JOAN

W. D. OWEN, Master.

On and after March 22nd, 1893,

Steamer JOAN will sail as follows:

Calling at Way Ports on freight and Passengers may offer:

Leave Victoria.....Tuesday 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Comox.....Wednesday, 7 a.m.
" Comox for Nanaimo.....Friday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria.....Saturday, 7 a.m.

For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria. Store wharf foot of Broad street.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

The Popular and Scenic Route

TO THE EAST.

The Great Transcontinental Route from Pacific to Atlantic without change of cars. Through Daily Sleepers to all points east.

UPHOLSTERED TOURIST CARS to Boston, Montreal, Toronto and St. Paul without change.

ROYAL : MAIL : STEAMSHIP : LINE

—TO—

CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Short Route to the Orient.

For rates and all information apply to—

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GEO. McL. BROWN, Dist Passenger Agent, Vancouver, B.C.
cor. Port and Government St.

The Oceanic Steamship Company

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial Mails, will leave the Company's wharf foot of Folsom Street, San Francisco

FOR HONOLULU ONLY

S.S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons) Saturday, February 16th, 1895, at 2 p.m.

For passage apply to 128 Montgomery St.
For freight apply to 327 Market street.

For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change

The Splendid New 3,000 ton Steel Screw Steamer Mariposa—Thursday, March 7, at 8 p.m. Or immediately on arrival of the English Mails.

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PETER HANSEN, CITY SCAVENGER Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders, and prices reasonable. Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets. Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 184.

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver St.

SOCIETIES.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY. The Hall of the above society in Morgan's Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of the Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS. Court Vancouver No. 5935, A. O. F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month. Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited. SIDNEY WILSON, sec.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE, No. 2, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Hall, Douglas and Fisguard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. LOFTUS BROWN, Secretary.

ST. ANDREW'S AND CALEDONIAN society meets in their own Hall, Blanchard street on the first Friday of every month. All Scotchmen are invited to join. E. G. SMITH, Sec.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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W. T. HARDAKER, AUCTIONEER. Having leased the theatre and other premises adjoining my Auction Rooms, which gives me by far the largest and best appointed Auction Rooms in the city, I am prepared to handle Real Estate, Live Stock, Furniture and any saleable article to the best advantage. Liberal advances on consignments. Household goods, etc., bought outright for spot cash. Goods stored. All business strictly confidential. 77, 79, 81 Douglas St.

JEWELERS, ETC.

S. A. STODDART, The New Watchmaker and Jeweller, 68½ Yates Street. Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c. New Main Spring, 75c. Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25. And guarantees all work for 12 months. Practical experience of over 25 years. Waltham Stem Wind Watches from $5.

Accurately adjusted. F. W. NOLTE & CO., The Only Opticians, 37 Fort street. VICTORIA, B. C.

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HOW TO ACQUIRE A HOME—Join the Dominion Building & Loan Association and they will help you to buy or build one. A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas street.

OKELL & MORRIS are selling 2-lb glass jars of Pure Strawberry Jam for 35c. See your grocer.

ASK YOUR GROCER for 2-lb glass jar of Pure Raspberry Jam put up by Okell & Morris. Only 35c.

CHEAPEST AND BEST JAM in the city is Okell & Morris' 2-lb glass jar for 35c.

MASTERS OF SEALING SCHOONERS—Good cook open to engagement. Apply "E," 5 Green street, city.

OKELL & MORRIS' Jam once tasted will be always eaten.

OKELL & MORRIS hold ten diplomas and two gold medals for purity and excellence of jams.

DELICIOUS HOME MADE BREAD delivered fresh daily, by Domestic Bakery, 59 Broad street. d31-3m

SITUATIONS VACANT.

GOOD PUSHING AGENTS wanted at once to sell Begg's History of British Columbia. Sure to sell. Live men or women liberally and fairly treated. Write to 121 Montreal street, Victoria, or call any time between 5 and 8 p.m. and get terms. f5-2w

WANTED—Pushing canvasser of good address. Liberal salary and expenses paid weekly; permanent position. Brown Bros. Co., Nurserymen, Portland, Oregon. feb2-m s wk1w3m

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FOR SALE—Hotel and nearly three acres of land at Saanichton. Victoria & Sidney railway station adjoins the lot. Well constructed building. Apply to A. Mackenzie, Saanichton, B.C. feb12 1m

FOR SALE—Ten ton choice mangles; $8 per ton. Hastie & Bannerman. f5-6t

FOR SALE—Extra fine canary birds at reasonable prices from P. Lange, 86 Douglas street. f11-2m

TO LET—Restaurant department in new hotel at Union, B. C. Apply to W. G. Stevenson, Pioneer Bodega, Victoria. f11-1w

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The Daily Times.

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Drugs, dyes and medicines	1,797,344
Coffee	504,888
Coin and bullion	6,531,200
Animals for improvement of stock	306,278

The Colonist furnishes the above free list (?) and calls upon us to apologize for publishing Mr. Fraser's reference to the free list last session. We do apologize most sincerely to the public for the dishonest and unprincipled character of the above items which our contemporary has the astonishing impudence to quote as being free.

Sugar is free to the manufacturers, but there is a duty of eight-tenths of a cent per pound extracted from the consumers.

Tea is free, we admit, but Mr. Foster during the last session tried to place a discriminating duty upon that article with a view of throwing the tea trade in the hands of a few.

Tobacco (unmanufactured) free to manufacturer, but 25 per cent. and 10 cents per lb. is stolen from the consumer under the tariff.

Iron and steel are free to the C. P. R. and free to Mr. Massey for manufacturing agricultural implements for Argentine farmers and Australian ranchers, but it is not free to the Victoria Iron Works, the Albion Iron Works, or any other industry engaged in manufacturing iron for domestic use. Let us see what the duties on iron and steel and articles manufactured from the raw material amount to:

Adzes, 35 per cent.
Angles, rolled iron, etc., 35 per cent
Axes, 35 per cent.
Hatchets and hammers, 35 per cent.
Axles, 20 per cent.
Balances and crowbars, 30 per cent.
Bar iron, $10 per ton.
Barbed wire fencing, 3 1-4 cents per lb.
Railway bars, 30 per cent.
Bolts and nuts, 1 cent per pound and 20 per cent.
Scrap iron, $4 per ton, and so on, covering five or six columns of the tariff; yet the Colonist parades it as a free list item.
Pig iron, $4 per ton.
Cast iron pipes, $10 per ton.

Tin in blocks is free to the manufacturer, but articles manufactured from tin blocks cost the unfortunate consumer 25 per cent.

Hides and skins undressed are free to the manufacturer, but boots, shoes, gloves and articles manufactured from hides and skins cost the consumer from 25 to 35 per cent. in taxes.

Anthracite coal is free, and we are glad that it is. But we certainly think that reciprocity in coal should be effected.

Cotton, wool and waste are free to the manufacturers, but all articles manufactured from cotton are taxed 20 to 35 per cent. for the benefit of the manufacturer. It is the same way with drugs, and in fact with the free list in its entirety. It is just as Mr. Fraser pointed out, a tariff solely in the interest of the manufacturer, and deserves the strongest condemnation from the masses. And it is the cause of the people WE are advocating.

MANITOBA SCHOOL QUESTION.

Dominion ministers advanced the plea that they could do nothing in regard to the Manitoba school question until they received the text of the privy council's judgment. It seems they have now got that document, and therefore further delay cannot be excused on its account. Our Ottawa dispatch informs us that the first move will be to refer the matter to the Manitoba government with a request that they provide the remedial measures needed. That is the programme foreshadowed for the Dominion government, and no doubt the statement is quite correct. Of course this move is only to gain time, for everybody knows that the Manitoba government is very unlikely to accede to the request. Then the affair will come back to the old position, and the Dominion government will have to reply by a direct negative or affirmative to the request of the Manitoba minority. If they were the statesmen they pretend to be, and not mere tracklers and shifters, they would give their answer now without further trifling. If the matter were not of such serious moment it would be most amusing to watch the grinning and twisting of the Tory faithful in connection with it. Mr. Laurier is abused and miscalled because he refuses to take the responsibility of settling the dispute, and thus help the government out of their dilemma. Yet the same wiseacres have nothing to say regarding the squirming tactics of their friends at Ottawa. We do not suppose there is a single individual so unintelligent as to be unable to see through the dodge of our Tory friends, and they might better save their breath. Some of them have but little reputation for wisdom left, and what little they have is in serious danger of total dissipation from the twaddle in which they indulge over this question. They should not rashly assume that their readers and hearers are fools.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

We give to-day a full report of Mr. Laurier's recent speech at Toronto, which our readers will no doubt peruse with interest. It is the hope in some quarters that persistent misrepresentation and misquotation of the Liberal leader's words will succeed in deceiving the people, but the hope cannot be well founded so long as the people have a chance to see what he actually said. Deception is the game of the Dominion ministers and the comparatively few sympathizers they have left, and they are certain to find that they have been leaning on a broken reed.

Columbian: The question is asked by Conservative advocates, How are Liberals going to raise sufficient revenue if they reduce the tariff? The principal reduction, of course, will be in the protective feature, which, while it will be a great relief to the people, will not affect the revenue at all; but the Liberals promise besides, as will be seen, to make a very considerable saving of revenue by putting a stop to corruption and extravagance. They should be given a chance to carry out their promises. The country needs both their tariff and administrative policy bad enough, for a change."

THE NEIL HEATH CASE.

To the Editor:—The letter of Father Van Nevel in your issue of yesterday places the position of the Catholic clergy fairly before the public. I had not intended to further discuss the regrettable matter, but certain points raised seem to call for a reply. The reverend gentleman seeks to make capital of this statement of mine: "The Catholic clergy * * * complain at once to the rightful authorities, the Council of Public Instruction." He asserts that the Catholic clergy did not complain and therefore I am speaking untruthfully. The fact is that I was so informed, and without making any attempt at corroboration I accepted the statement. It was so natural, so likely, so reasonable a course to adopt that I did not attempt to question it. If I felt aggrieved concerning the course of study practiced, I would certainly complain to the Council of Public Instruction. A citizen this week called at my house to make complaint about another matter in the schools, and he informed me that he had already seen Dr. Pope and had been referred by him to the school trustees.

The real point that I sought to make in my letter, which any person of average intelligence can see is this, that the Council of Public Instruction was the proper tribunal for matters connected with the curriculum and not the board of school trustees. Hence the resolution which I moved.

Father Van Nevel also states that Mr. Heath had acted wrongly both in the Paris incident, in his relation of it to the class, and in the argument resulting from it. I agreed with this, suggested a reprimand and differed only with Messrs. Hayward and Saunders in the penalty. To discharge a teacher for a first offence against the rules seemed to me to be tyranny, and reading between the lines of Father Van Nevel's letter, I think he agrees with me. The constitutional course was really adopted, making the Council of Public Instruction both judge and jury.

I regret that Father Van Nevel should state that "Mr. Marchant took good care to show his preference for the Baptists." I am afraid the worthy father's memory is here a little faulty. It is true that I adopted Dr. Pope's own illustration and referred to "immersion," a familiar one to me, and therefore used. The argument was this: "If any teacher should refer jocularly to the practice and doctrine of immersion would the Baptists require his dismissal and would the community consider this a just cause for discharging a teacher?" Few persons would deem this showing preference. We have three Catholic teachers upon our staff, one of whom was appointed since I joined the board, and for whom I voted; the other two were promoted and I voted for their promotion. There are two Baptists upon the staff, one I voted for, as did all the board, and the other was appointed before I became a school trustee. I am afraid that my most virulent political opponents can scarcely find fault with Baptist representation upon a staff of 40 teachers.

Lastly, I cannot accept the advice of the father in accepting "trusteeship to cast aside all religion and for the nonce forget that you are Christians." A Higher Authority teaches "Whither therefore ye eat or drink, or whatsoever ye do, do it all to the glory of God. Give none offence, neither to the Jews nor to the Gentiles, nor to the Church of God."

In the Colonist's Sunday issue "Vox Catholici" says of Trustees Marchant, Lewis and Glover * * * prostitute their positions of school trustees for a political purpose." The absurdity of this remark will be seen in the fact that Trustees Lewis and Glover were supporters of the government at last election, and I took no share in the election on either side, except to record my vote for a portion of the Opposition candidates.

W. MARCHANT.

UNPAID TAXES.

To the Editor: I observe that the select committee on the municipal act has recommended to the legislature among other amendments the following:

"Arrears of taxes shall bear six per cent. interest from the end of the year when due."

I take it that six per cent. per annum is intended. We may well ask upon whom will this additional impost rest? Certainly not on the rich or those in moderate circumstances, but upon the unfortunate and the poor. In the name of all that is just and fair is not the 20 per cent. that is now charged for non-payment of taxes on a day stated sufficient without piling on six per cent. per annum more? Verily it is a crime to the poor.

By section 47 of the municipal act amendment act, 1893, seven per cent. per annum was imposed upon all unpaid rates or taxes, which, I am proud to state, I was instrumental in having repealed by section 39 of the municipal act amendment act, 1894.

We will make a calculation so that it may be understood what an usurious Shylock principle is proposed. A person is unable to pay his or her taxes by the day on which they would be entitled to an abatement of one-sixth of the amount assessed. Say the amount of such tax is $120, but if paid on or before a given day an abatement of $20 is made, making the net tax $100. Now on the day following the last day named for payment the tax if not paid rests at $120. The council cannot cause to be sold for taxes any land unless such taxes are due for two years; one would be foolish to pay them sooner under the circumstances. Very well then, the interest on $120 at six per cent. per annum amounts to $14.40 in two years, which would make $34.40 that the poor man has to pay for the use of the $100. That would have paid his taxes two years prior, or a yearly interest of 17 1-2 per cent. This is legislating in favor of the unfortunate with a vengeance!!

By section 185 of the municipal act, 1892, unpaid taxes, etc., can be recovered with interest and costs as a debt due to the municipality. This could be proceeded with on the day after the taxes shall have become due. For goodness' sake is not this punishment enough for people who are unable to pay at the time?

I hope that the good sense of the assembly will not allow such an infamous extortion to be embodied again in the act.

JOHN GRANT.

Victoria, Feb. 14.

THE CREMATORY FUND.

To the Editor:—I see from the Times that Ald. Bragg has announced his intention to introduce a by-law to enable the sum voted in 1890 for crematory purposes to be appropriated to the completion of the electric light system. This proposed appropriation of funds to purposes altogether foreign to the object laid before the ratepayers and sanctioned by them for a most specific purpose, should be viewed with the greatest suspicion as leading up to the most dangerous precedent, opening up all kinds of possibilities. This crematory loan was sanctioned on its own merits, after a great deal of discussion; it provides funds for a purpose that must in the natural course of development be sooner or later utilized. The necessity, the economic necessity of disposing of the city garbage by burning is demonstrated by the experience of so many cities in Canada, the States and Europe, that it is only a matter of time when Victoria will follow in the wake of the more advanced communities. The funds that would then have been misappropriated and the ratepayers would hardly favor a second vote for the same purpose, indeed their confidence would be shaken in the bona fide application of any other loan.

RATEPAYER.

Victoria, Feb. 14.

—Gurley's and other catalogues for engineers at Johnston's, Kirk block.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Model and Diploma.

NANAIMO NEWS.

Prisoner Wilson Breaks Jail—Planta Enquiry Postponed.

Nanaimo, Feb. 14.—Alexander Wilson was brought back from Duncan's by Chief Crossan and the preliminary trial took place yesterday. Wilson was committed for trial at the next court of competent jurisdiction. Crossan took him to jail but did not think it necessary to watch the prisoner as Constable McLean was to arrive shortly and remove him to the new jail. Wilson, finding himself alone, promptly took a bunk board and pried the iron bars, in front of the cell window, apart and succeeded in getting through. The corridor door was not locked and so he made his escape. The city and provincial police are now anxious for his recapture, but with the experience the prisoner now possesses it is doubtful if he will again fall into the hands of the police.

The Planta case has again been postponed until some time next week owing to the inability of Superintendent Hussey to be present at the proceedings.

The poultry show will be brought to a close this evening and it has proved a great success, both financially and in numerous exhibits.

The report that F. J. Deane, city editor of the Free Press, will bring an action for libel against Rev. D. A. MacRae, is incorrect. Public sympathy is strongly with the former.

BURRARD DISTRICT.

Vancouver McCarthyites Ask Mr. Donaldson to be a Candidate.

The Vancouver News-Advertiser of yesterday says: "An influential deputation of the electors waited upon Mr. D. Donaldson yesterday and presented him with a numerously signed petition asking him to be a candidate for the house of commons at the approaching elections. The deputation gave as a reason for the present action the fact of their being dissatisfied at the action of the British Columbia representatives, whose past record showed them to be merely voting machines, having, especially on such important questions as the Manitoba and Northwest school and dual language resolutions, misrepresented the electors of the province; therefore, for the future, they, as independent electors and patriotic citizens, did not propose to follow or support whoever the machine saw fit to put in the field." Mr. Donaldson in reply said he understood that Rev. G. R. Maxwell was likely to be a candidate, in which event he would not only not be a candidate himself but would give Mr. Maxwell his warmest and most loyal support. In other case "if the electors of Vancouver and Burrard district saw fit at the time to send him to represent them at Ottawa, he would consent to go there only as a free man, independent and untrammelled, and would support the platform as was laid down in the manifesto issued a short time ago by the Vancouver Dalton McCarthy association." On the tariff question Mr. Donaldson said that while he would not advise changes of too radical a character at once, yet without doubt tariff reform was in the air, and the demand all over the Dominion, and more especially in this province, is for freer trade relations with Britain and the colonies, the United States and all other countries. He also expressed himself as opposed to alien labor and in favor of Chinese restriction.

Brief Locals.

—The only cabin passengers on the steamer Walla Walla, which left San Francisco to-day for Victoria is Mrs. Harkins.

—Dr. Douglas Corsan will leave on Saturday for Australia on the steamship Warrimoo as acting surgeon on the ship for the round trip from here. The doctor has not fully regained his health and strength yet, and the trip into the tropics will be just the thing for him. He will join the ship here.

—The young people of Emmanuel Baptist church gave the members of the Y. M. C. A. a reception at the rooms of the Association last night. There was a large attendance and the evening passed off very pleasantly. Rev. P. H. McEwen was chairman and the programme rendered was as follows: Instrumental duet, Mrs. McIntyre and Miss Marchant; General Secretary Carter's report of the work of the Association; song, If the Waters Could Speak As They Flow, Mr. A. E. Westcott and Miss Jones; quartette, Oh For the Wings, Mrs. McEwen, Mrs. McIntyre, Rev. Mr. McEwen and A. E. Westcott; duet, Misses Pickard and Dodds; reading, Miss McDiarmid; song, Mrs. McEwen; selection by choir. At the conclusion of the regular programme coffee and cake were served. Mr. Carter, the secretary, gave a detailed report of the present affairs of the association, which was very gratifying, for the showing was excellent.

USE MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT for Man and Beast!

It quickly cures
Cuts, Burns, Corns, Bruises, Chilblains, Bunions, Cracks between the Toes, Scalds, Piles, Swellings, Ulcers, Stiff Joints, Old Sores, Inflammation of all kinds, Lame Back, Pimples, Rheumatism, Pustules, Caked Breasts, Eruptions, Diseased Tendons, Contracted Muscles, And all Lameness and Soreness.

Langley & Co. Wholesale Agents for B. C.

BRIEF LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—A good shave, 10c., 101 Douglas. *

—Hindes' hair curlers at Fox's. *

—For prices plate glass see Mellor. *

—Wilson Noble has been awarded the contract for constructing city sidewalks.

—Dr. Findley, late of Findley & Baker has removed to 61 Government street, over Baker's shoe store. *

—Negus cloth is used for covering chairs, lounges, window seats, etc., and is very effective. Weiler Bros. *

—The three companies of the B. C. B. G. A. will parade this evening in drill order. A good attendance is urged.

—Gentlemen—To enjoy easy shaving, get an outfit at Fox's, 78 Government street. Instructions for using and stropping given. *

—Services of the Swedish church are to be held at the residence of Captain Jacobsen this evening and also on Sunday morning.

—Rev. W. W. Baer, formerly of this city, and recently of Nanaimo, is delivering lectures on British Columbia throughout Ontario. The lectures are illustrated with a series of views.

—Contracts for supplies for the old men's home have been awarded as follows: Meat, L. Goodacre; bread, H. Crogan, 2 3-4 cents a pound; milk, A. J. Woodward, 20 cents a gallon; groceries, L. Dickinson.

—The first of a series of popular concerts will be given this evening at the King's road mission. Several well known names are on the programme, and doubtless a very enjoyable evening will be spent.

—The senior members of the choir of Christ Church cathedral and about 80 of their friends enjoyed a hop at the school room. Music was furnished by Messrs. Pauline and Bantly, who played a programme of 18 dances. The evening was very pleasantly spent by all.

—At a special meeting of the city council to be held at the city hall to-night the tender of the Hamilton Manufacturing company for shafting and asbestos covering for the electric light boilers will come up for discussion. The Hamilton Manufacturing company offered to do the work for $350.

—Following are the officers elected by Victoria division, No. 2, U. R., K. of P., for the ensuing year: Sir Knight Captain, S. L. Redgrave; Sir Knight Lieutenant, W. P. Smith; Sir Knight Herald, Charles Blomquist; Sir Knight Treasurer, J. C. Byrne; Sir Knight Recorder, M. Meiss. The installation will take place next Tuesday evening, when a banquet will also be given.

—The choir of the Victoria West M. E. church entertained their numerous friends last evening with the story of St. Paul, the Apostle of the Gentiles, told in song, interspersed with short readings. It is likely that the same service will be repeated shortly some Sunday evening, when all those interested in Bible history should make a point to hear the excellent rendering of the story by the choir under Mr. Firth's leadership. A short programme was well given before the recital took place.

—The annual meeting of the James Bay lacrosse club was held last evening at the Caledonia club house. The election of officers resulted as follows: Hon. president, Robert Irving, of Belcher street; president, J. H. B. Rickaby; vice-president, W. E. Ditchburn; secretary, J. F. Murray; treasurer, W. W. Wolfenden; club captain, A. Smith; field captain, H. E. Morton. Managing committee, H. E. Morton, F. E. Smith, W. J. Burnes and F. H. Schnoter. A vote of thanks was tendered to the retiring officers of the past season.

—The Kobe Herald, speaking of the accident to the steamship Victoria, says: "News was received on Saturday morning at Kobe by Messrs. Dodwell, Carlill & Co., agents of the Northern Pacific steamship company, that in entering Moji harbor, and whilst on the point of mooring, the Victoria collided with the steamer Ariaki-Maru, lying at anchor. The Victoria was struck by the Ariaki's stem on the port quarter near the fore end of the saloon, and is damaged to the water's edge. The cargo is not injured. The accident occurred just at dusk on Friday night, and it is supposed that the Victoria was caught by the current in mooring and swept down on the Ariaki-Maru's bow. It is not yet known whether the Victoria will proceed for repairs, but it is evident that, even under favorable circumstances, her departure for Tacoma must be considerably delayed. The Ariaki-Maru has gone to Ujina to be surveyed, her stem being badly twisted."

—Jubilee hospital directors meet tonight, when a special committee report will be considered.

—The Wanderers and the Barrack Athletes will play a football match on Saturday afternoon.

—Art feltings in a variety of colors, lately received, also a big line of inexpensive lace curtains. Weiler Bros. *

—Mr. Frank Leroy sang in the Big Four quartette at Prof. Buck's concert. The name of Mr. Hood was substituted by mistake.

—The At Home of Far West lodge, K. of P., on Friday night, will be an interesting event, and an enjoyable evening will be spent.

—The conversazione at the Reformed Episcopal school room last night was well attended. The programme was pleasing and attractive.

—The Wanderers' football club has appointed Messrs. Pettierew and McGregor representatives to the British Columbia Association meeting at Nanaimo on Saturday.

—Harry, an Indian, found in possession of an intoxicant, was convicted in police court this morning and fined $25. He was arrested yesterday afternoon by Constable Carson.

—The last of the series of social dances in aid of the Pythian home will be held on Wednesday evening next, the 20th inst., in Castle hall, Broad street. The number of tickets is limited. Admission $1. *

—On Monday of next week there will probably be held a meeting to wind up the affairs of the Poultry, Dog and Pet Stock Association. Subsequently a meeting of dog admirers will be held to form a kennel club.

—Laugh, and the world laughs with you; weep, and you weep alone. Dress well and hundreds greet you; look shabby, and your credit's gone. A dissatisfied buyer is as rare at our store as sad joy or happy woe. Cameron the cash clothier, 55 Johnson street.

—A number of members of the Congregational church are considering the question of establishing a branch of that body in this city, and would be pleased to hear from any one in sympathy with the object. Letters may be addressed to Wm. Scowcroft, Lansdowne road, Victoria. *

—Those who secure seats at the popular concert of the Y. M. C. A. next Saturday evening will be fortunate. The greater part of the programme has been secured by Mr. Greig, the well known leader of the Arion club. Three choruses will be given under his direction.

—The greatest facilities in the province offered at Monroe Miller's Bindery for Ruling, Blank Books, Pass Books, Receipt Books, etc. As they have not quite eighty per cent. of the whole private work of the province they have any amount of time on their hands to attend to the wants of their customers. *

—St. Patrick's Day this year will be celebrated with the usual eclat. The Sons of Erin have appointed numerous committees, and the committees are all working hard. The concert to be given in the evening will equal in interest any previous effort, and there is reason for believing that it will be as well patronized.

—The old adage that dead men tell no tales does not hold with scientists. A skull found in a mound near the Craigflower bridge during recent excavations, and presented to the Natural History society by George Adams, the contractor, is likely to form the study of a very interesting morphological story at the next meeting of the society. The skull is supposed to be that of an aboriginal.

—The halibut catch that the Thistle brought down on Wednesday from the halibut banks is phenomenal. There were twelve hundred fish, of an average weight of a little over seven pounds, the gross weight being 8,611 pounds, and twenty-six fishermen were engaged for seven hours catching the fish. This is a fish catching record, and will be reported by the United States consul to Washington.

—The Okell & Morris Fruit Preserving company held their annual meeting at the factory offices last night. There was a good attendance of directors. The reports showed very gratifying results. Votes of thanks were passed to the retiring directors and the following directorate was elected for the current year: Hon. J. H. Turner, S. M. Okell, C. A. Kirk, George Glover and Joshua Rotland. The directors will elect officers at a subsequent meeting.

—Charles A. Heal of Lake district and Miss Alice Maud Williams of Sidney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Williams, were united in marriage yesterday. The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride's parents and Rev. T. G. Christmas officiated. Mr. Williams gave his daughter away. Miss S. A. Williams was bridesmaid and H. W. Heal supported his brother. Mr. and Mrs. Heal left this morning for the sound on the steamer Rosalie.

Quick Time to the East.

The Northern Pacific railroad company has put into effect a new and shorter schedule for eastbound trains, which now leave Seattle at 2 p.m., and Tacoma at 3 p.m., daily, making the run to Chicago in 16 hours less than heretofore. Time to New York, four and a half days. Best schedule ever in effect across the continent. Passenger trains are all now lighted by electricity and heated by steam. For tickets apply to E. E. Blackwood, agent, Adelphi Building. *

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Highest Honors—World's Fair
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Sit Now and Avoid Delay

"Coronas" $4.00 per doz., newest and most beautiful style of photo; better and more suitable than Xmas cards. Skene, Lowe, Studio 63 Govt. Street.

SINGING IN THE SCHOOLS

Committee From the Ministerial Association Urge That Vocal Music be Taught.

Contract Let for Plumbing in the North Ward School Building.

All of the school trustees were at last evening's meeting of the board, and Chairman Hayward presided. Aside from routine business there was little of special interest.

Rev. Dr. Campbell and Rev. Joseph Hall, a committee from the Ministerial Association, appeared before the board to urge upon them the advisability of teaching vocal music in the school. Dr. Campbell by invitation explained that their visit was the result of a resolution passed unanimously by the association. He urged that at the outset it would make the school life of the children more pleasant. It would also be an acquirement worthy of study on the part of pupils, and would bring joy to the family circle. He said that it was a practice in many places and was a great success, particularly in Ontario. He had seen little children in the Hamilton public schools reading music readily. In Hamilton the teachers were taught after hours by the special musical instructor. He believed a good teacher could be procured here and that the money would be well spent. He thought that nearly all of the people represented by the Ministerial Association would heartily endorse a plan to make vocal music a part of the course, and that the Council of Public Instruction would not stand in the way of the matter.

Rev. Hall said he could heartily endorse what Dr. Campbell had said. The Ministerial Association had entered into the spirit of the matter and were heartily interested in it. No one could deny the advantages that would accrue. It would be better for the pupils as well, and would give them a diversion from the dry subjects. He felt the people who were represented by the Ministerial Association would support the idea. He believed that there was a wide popular sentiment in favor of a change in the course of study, particularly in some of the higher branches, and believed that it would be better for ordinary everyday social life.

The chairman thanked the committee and Ministerial Association for bringing the matter forward. He believed that music could be made part of the course, but said there would be difficulty in getting the proper teacher.

Mr. Marchant said he was afraid that a financial difficulty might be encountered as the estimates were made out. He said singing might well be introduced in the lower classes, and that there might with advantage be a little harmony introduced in the board meetings. He moved that the matter be laid over until the next meeting, that a special committee be appointed to wait upon the government to find their views on the matter and report, and that thanks be returned to the Ministerial Association. Trustee Lewis seconded the motion.

Trustee Lovell thought that it would be an excellent thing if a proper teacher could be secured.

Trustee Saunders said he thought all trouble in that direction might be got over. He said he had tried last year to bring the matter to a satisfactory conclusion, but had failed, and would heartily favor it.

Mr. Glover said that he was willing to support the project if all the arrangements could be made in a satisfactory manner.

The motion was then put and carried.

Henry Nathan offered a school site of one-half acre at the corner of Grosvenor road and Cedar Hill road for $1950. Received and filed.

A couple of applications for transfers from parents on behalf of their children were refused because no reasons were advanced.

Joseph Robertson, janitor of the North Ward school, wrote applying for an increase of salary, and complained of the amount of work he had to do. Received and filed.

A list of "wants" was referred to the supply committee with power to act. Mr. Saunders brought up the matter of bells for the schools and said a two pound bell and frame could be bought for $18. He moved that one each be placed at the North Ward and South Park schools. He also thought there should be a clock in each school, and believed some seats should be placed on the grounds of the South Park school. The suggestions were all agreed to.

The monthly report of attendance and registration made the following showing: Daily average attendance, 1839.87; average actual attendance, 1824.53; pupils actually attending, 2079; average per teacher, 44.33.

The tenders for the plumbing work in the North Ward school were opened. They were as follows: John Colbert, $219; City Plumbing Company, $198; Cookson & Plows, $145; Perry & Turner, $164; James Barker, $183.50; J. H. Warner, $235; Watson & Geiger, $175; R. J. Nott, $213; Braden Bros., $200. Mr. Glover, on behalf of the committee, reported that the committee had taken the matter in hand, and had had plans drawn by A. Maxwell Muir. The contract was awarded to Cookson & Plows, conditionally upon their furnishing proper security.

A number of applications for positions on the teaching staff were received and tabled.

A series of furniture reports were received and read. No serious damage has been done to any serious school furniture.

A lot of bills were read and referred to the finance committee to be paid if found correct.

Mr. Marchant said that he had already had a chance to discuss the Heath matter and he would therefore withdraw his motion to have Dr. Pope's letter tabled to give a chance to discuss it, and move that the letter be received and filed. The motion was agreed to without any discussion on the subject.

The matter of fuel for the schools was referred to the supply committee. Tenders for supplying wood will be called for at once.

Mr. Glover said that he believed that too much fuel was being burned at the North Ward school. The trouble seemed to be that the windows were kept open too much and roaring fires kept going. The supply committee will look into the matter.

Trustees Marchant, Lewis, Lovell and the chairman were appointed a committee on singing.

Mr. Marchant called attention to the fact that many children in the city were not attending school. They had the authority to require attendance, and he suggested that the police commissioners be requested to detail one or more police constables to be placed at the disposal of the board with a view of investigating the matter of enforcing attendance. He moved to that effect and Mr. Saunders seconded. The motion carried.

The secretary was requested to compile a list of teachers in the department, giving the length of service of each.

Mr. Marchant said the same of the board, particularly of the supply committee, were actually money out of pocket running around to the schools. He would move that at the beginning of the year the trustees be given a small book of car tickets. After some discussion, all favorable, the matter was left to the secretary.

Mr. Marchant wanted to know why the enrollment of the third division of the high school was 46 and the average attendance only 17, and the secretary was directed to go into the matter.

The board then went into executive session and made the following changes in the teaching staff:

Miss E. G. Lawson, at present first assistant in the Victoria West school, to be first assitant in South park chool; Mr. D. Ross, second assistant Victoria West, promoted to first assistant at $60 a month; Mr. J. J. Stephenon, third assistant Victoria West school, promoted to second assistant at $55 per month; Miss M. A. Gaudin, fourth assistant Victoria West school, to be third assistant at $40 per month. Miss Strachan to be fourth assistant at Victoria West school at $30 per month. These changes will take effect on Monday next.

W. J. JEFFREE,
The Golden Rule Clothing Store,
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PERSONAL.

Geo. McL. Brown, of the C. P. R., is in the city.

E. H. Kavalsky, San Francisco, is at the Victoria.

E. L. Walsh, Montesano, Wash., is at the Oriental.

Malcolm McLeod, Vancouver, is at the New England.

J. B. Habson and wife, Vancouver, have apartments at the Driard.

G. C. Shaw returned from the Sound by the Rosalie this morning.

W. L. Keat and wife, Portland, have apartments at the Victoria.

G. Koenig, Shawnigan; S. Weaver, Vancouver, are registered at the Victoria.

E. J. Palmer, Chemainus, came over from the Sound by the Rosalie this morning.

Fergus Laidlaw, Westminster; F. V. Moffatt, Moscow, are guests at the Oriental.

Frank Woolsey and wife are at the Dallas. Mr. Woolsey arrived by the Empress of China and found his wife here.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

MUSICAL.

PROF. BRADLEY, Organist and Choirmaster of the R. E. Church, receives pupils for Organ, Piano, Singing and 'Cello lessons; he also undertakes the training of choirs and choral societies. Address: 104 Pandora Street. 15-1m

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ON TO OTTAWA

Another Onslaught on Protection in the Heart of the Enemy's Camp.

The Liberal Leader's Enthusiastic Reception in Conservative Toronto.

Another Clear and Definite Declaration of the Liberal Platform.

Toronto, Feb. 6.—Under the auspices of the Toronto Young Men's Liberal club Mr. Laurier addressed a vast and enthusiastic audience in the Massey music hall last night. The audience was remarkable both numerically and influentially and contained a large number of Conservatives who evidently carefully weighed the expressions and the arguments that fell from the eloquent lips of Canada's gifted son.

Mr Stewart Lyon, president of the Toronto Young Liberal Association, occupied the chair, and seated immediately around him were Sir Oliver Mowat Hon. A. S. Hardy, Hon. G. W. Ross, Hon. John Dryden, Hon. J. M. Gibson, Hon. Wm. Harty, Dr. Lauderkin, M.P., James Sutherland, M.P., Geo. Watson, Q.C., Geo. C. Gibson, Q. C., J. K. Kerr, Q.C., J. S. Willison, Rev. Dr. Dewart, Robert Jaffray, Ald. Hallam, R. S. Baird, N. W. Bowell, Hon. S. C. Biggs, William Mulock, M.P., ex-Mayor Fleming, M. C. Cameron, H. W. Allan, M.P., J. D. Edgar, M.P., John McMillan, M.P., C. S. Hyman (London), Geo. Bertram, A. F. Jury, T. Jennings, J. F. Eby, G. E. Smith, M.P., T. C. Irving, Rev. Mr. Thurlow, Chancellor Burwash, S. F. Bastedo, R. U. McPherson, H. H. Lewart, W. T. R. Preston, Rev. Wm. Muir, and many other prominent prominent Liberals, together with the delegates to the Young Liberals' Convention.

Upon the appearance of each of the members of the provincial cabinet an enthusiastic cheer arose from the vast audience, and when Sir Oliver Mowat himself took the seat assigned for him, the vociferous reception that was given him was a signal proof of his popularity with his supporters in Toronto.

HON. MR. LAURIER'S SPEECH.

Hon. Mr. Laurier was received with great enthusiasm, the students in the gallery singing their "Laurier" song, with the refrain, "He's All Right!" He said:

Ladies and Gentlemen: I can assure you that Laurier feels all right when he stands before such a meeting as this. (Applause.) Speaking the other day in the great city of Montreal, before an audience which I thought at the time was large and enthusiastic, I was putting the question whether indeed I was upon the ground of the great city of Montréal. Speaking this evening in this great city of Toronto, before an audience the largest, perhaps, that it was ever my privilege to address, I might perhaps put the question, "Is this Toronto here?" (A Voice—It is Toronto!) Yes, it is Toronto, and let me, ladies and gentlemen, at once acknowledge your presence here as a token of good-fellowship extended by fellow-men to another fellow-man coming from another province. (Hear, hear and applause.) It is a good omen—I presume I can say so—in view of a contest which may be pending, and which, at all events, cannot be very far off. Perhaps there is another omen in it also in view of that contest, and it is that the young men of Ontario, whom I see behind me, and whom I see above me also (hear, hear from the gallery)—are so wide awake to the advantages and privileges of their Canadian citizenship—(hear, hear)—and so determined to give in the next contest the whole of their mind, of their heart and of their soul to the advancement, nay, to the triumph, of the Liberal cause. (Cheers.) Well, perhaps without any undue boasting I may say that the Liberal cause—the principles which the Liberal party is at present engaged in fighting—is such as to commend itself to the warm hearts which always beat in young bosoms. The Liberal cause in which we are now engaged is the cause of emancipation against oppression. (Hear, hear.) I say these two words and I say them advisedly—emancipation, oppression. They may be perhaps high sounding, but they are justified by the facts. Let the young men who stand behind and in front of me go back into the records of history—so far back as the days of history can carry them—and they will find that, in every faith, in every country and in every age, there has always been a struggle going on somewhere—a battle of emancipation against oppression. In the ancient times before the Christian era, as you well know, a three-fourths at least of the human race were held in bondage by a powerful monarchy in every country. Later on, in the middle ages—in those days to which, according to the doctrine of Dr. Montague and his colleagues, the Conservative party are now going for examples—the tillers of the soil were part of the soil, belonged to the same master, and had to work, toil and sweat for his benefit, and to receive from him what pittance he would give them. And in this Canada, on this free soil of America, in these closing years of the nineteenth century, we have here a system which by authority of law takes away from the earnings of men to give them to other fellow-men. (Cheers.) Because, sir, when you compel men by law to buy where they would not buy, but where it is to the interests of other men to sell, you take away from the earnings of the buyer. You call this "protection." Call it protection, call it feudalism, call it slavery—I care not; it is the same thing—it differs only in degree. (Hear, hear.) It is bondage; and I call upon the young men above me in the gallery, and behind me also, to resolve here and now, all through their lives, to stand against bondage in whatever shape it presents itself.

THE SPIRIT OF EMANCIPATION.

This is the contest in which the Liberal party are engaged at the present time; this is the contest which is imposed upon us; this is the contest which will perhaps be upon us within a week or two weeks; and let me tell you this is the contest in which the Liberal party will win. (Loud cheers.) I do not care to indulge in any idle boasting, but already I see evidences not a few, facts of no small significance, which show to me conclusively that the spirit of emancipation is swelling the hearts of the Canadian people (cheers)—and under that mighty impulse the shackles will snap and break and burst which at present are binding the limbs of this young and gigantic nation, just as in the spring under the rising sap the dead bark of the trees will snap and break to make way for a new and vigorous vegetation. But, sir, let me tell you there are more signs than these—there are positive signs that the Liberal party are going to triumph, and I have them in my hand. I find them in the speeches delivered by the present ministers who are travelling through the country preaching the doctrine of protection. Let me here quote the words spoken a few days ago by my friend the finance minister. Thus spoke Mr. Foster the other day at Galt:

"I am a friend of Mr. Laurier myself, and so much do I esteem him that I think it would be a sincerely lamentable occurrence if he should ever climb into power, because I think his reputation would so miserably decline as to forever after destroy him in the estimation of his friends." (Laughter.)

Here is the evidence that we are going to succeed—(cheers)—because it is an essential feature of the policy of the Conservative party ever to villify their opponents when they are in power and to praise them when they are out of power. And the fact that Mr. Foster is already commencing to discount me is proof manifest that, in his opinion, we are going to succeed in the approaching election. (Hear, hear and cheers.) I remember that my old friend Joe Rymal when in parliament once said on the floor of the house:

"There never was a she bear deprived of her cubs so ferocious as the Conservative party when deprived of power." (Hear, hear and laughter.)

They are fair enough when in office, but the moment they find themselves out of power they can scarcely treat their opponents as men. How did they treat my old friend, Alexander Mackenzie, as thoroughly honest and capable a man as ever adorned our legislative halls. (Loud cheers.) They represented him as a man of no ability whatever, and as a corrupt man. Why, sir, they treated him in a way which to-day I am sure would bring a blush to the face of every Conservative in this audience or out of it. (Hear, hear.) But, sir, I think I know a way by which I can relieve the anxiety of Mr. Foster. When in power I think I know a way in which I can maintain my reputation—that is, when a question comes before me that is difficult to solve: to avoid it, to do nothing and to look wise. (Cheers and laughter.) I know men who maintain their reputation in that way. (Hear, hear.) For instance, suppose when a Liberal government were in power they had to deal with the question of prohibition. There would be a possibility of alienating the sympathies of the prohibitionists if we dealt with it in one way, or the sympathies of the liquor men if we dealt with it in another way. Then it would be possible for us to appoint a commission, and that commission would go for one, two and three years, and it might cost $100,000 and more to the country; but our government would be saved in the meantime, and the ministers would look wise. (Applause.)

SOME SUGGESTED COMMISSIONS

Suppose, for instance, that the settlers of the Northwest would come to the government with the complaint that they were overburdened with extortionate railway rates. The government would have to deal with this question to the satisfaction of the settlers or to the satisfaction of the railway companies. They would be in danger of losing an election between the two, and it would be possible in order to keep their reputation to appoint a departmental commission, which, tortoise like, would make one step forward and two steps backward, and never report. Suppose we have to deal with and reform the tariff, which we certainly will have to deal with, we might appoint a royal commission, go about the country interviewing the manufacturers in secret, interviewing farmers in public, lecturing farmers, browbeating them and showing them their stupidity because they do not acknowledge the beauties of the national policy. Suppose, for instance, we should be confronted with another Manitoba school question, that the minority came to us asking for relief; instead of dealing with the question one way or the other, instead of granting or not granting relief we might refer the question to the courts to know whether the law was constitutional or unconstitutional, and if the courts had decided that the law was constitutional, that the minority would come again before us for a solution, we might again refer it to the courts to know whether we had the power to interfere or not. If the decision was at last that we had such power then we might call upon our opponents to know and state and tell us what we should do. (Applause.) This is the way in which men can maintain their reputations for capability and small cuteness. In the meantime the country might suffer; in the meantime passions might be aroused, which, perhaps, might bring the country to the verge and brink of a dangerous agitation, but the government would be saved in the enjoyment of power. That is the action of able men of a certain kind.

AS TO THE CONTEST.

But, sir, we are going to have a contest. When are we going to have it? I think my young friend the chairman was rather presuming when he said that we were on the eve of it. When are we going to have it? The Lord only knows, but the gods do not know, the gods who are on parliament hill at Ottawa. (Laughter.) I speak by the book when I say so. You had the minister of finance in this city. He was approached by that ubiquitous and inquisitive gentleman, the reporter, and he was asked whether we are going to have a session or a dissolution. "I don't know," was the minister's reply. "We have not yet considered the subject." Not yet considered the subject! We are here on the 5th of February. We have passed the time at which parliament should be convened, and according to the unwritten law of parliament it should be convened at the present time. Yet the minister tells us that he does not know, that he has not yet considered it. If such a statement had been made by myself or my friends the Conservative press would have said: "This is a Grit slander." Yet the statement is made that the government has not considered the question whether they are going to have a session or a dissolution. I am too polite to say that he did not speak the truth. (Laughter and applause.) I am sorry to avow, and perhaps you will all agree with me, that for an able man he is afflicted with a very treacherous memory. Why, sir, according to his version, he did not consider the question, but his colleague, Mr. Ouimet, not only once but twice within the last fortnight has told us that we are going to have a session. Mr. Foster told us that there was no dissension in the cabinet and no difference of opinion. Well, if they have not considered the question there can be no dissension amongst them; but if they have not considered the question I do not understand how there is no difference of opinion. It is the old story. There is division in the cabinet; some pulling one way and some the other, and they are not able to make up their minds. That is the short and long of it. Let them appoint a commission to determine it. (Laughter and applause.) The public has a right to know whether or not we are going to have a session or a dissolution instead. Why, sir, as you know, the ministers are perambulating the country stumping. I do not object if their doing so provided it is done at the proper time. This is the proper time for a session; but they do not have a session; they do not meet us before parliament; they are going about the country preaching, trying to convince the people that they are enjoying an abundant prosperity. The people listen to them, and instinctively they put their hands in their pockets, because if prosperity is to be found anywhere it should be found in that place. (Laughter.) But they pull out their hands, sorry indeed that a little of the prosperity that is in the words of the ministers is not in their pockets.

THE CHIEF JUGGLERS.

The Ministers juggle with figures, and my friend Mr. Foster is the chief juggler of all. He has proved to his own satisfaction, if not to that of his hearers, that the people are prosperous, that Canada is one of the most prosperous countries under the sun, and that this is due to the policy of protection. He says that protection has developed an increase in all lines—in imports, exports, ocean tonnage, inland tonnage, in railway and telegraph mileage, in postoffice circulation, in savings bank deposits, in life insurance, and, as my friend the previous speaker, Mr. Gibson, told you a moment ago, also the production and export of cheese and cattle. There he stops. Why did he not go further? Having gone so far, why did he stop at all? There was no reason. I am surprised at his moderation. If Mr. Foster can pretend that the policy of protection is the cause which has led to the increase in production and export of cheese there was no reason why he should stop at all. He might as well have claimed that the large increase in the capacity of Great Britain to consume our food products and the marvellous capacity which our neighbors to the south have developed for taking our young men and college boys are due to the policy of protection. Why, sir, there is no relation between protection and the increase of production of cheese. I remember distinctly in '78 no mention was ever made of cheese, but at that time the farmers were told that if they had protection the price of wheat would be increased from one to two dollars a bushel. At that time, in '78, the price of wheat was one dollar a bushel—sometimes a little less, sometimes more. That was the Grit price of wheat. We were going to have the Tory price—and we have it with a vengeance. (Applause.) Not, however, the price which was wanted. Wheat had gone down. Every one of you remember the time that a great and good man, Alexander Mackenzie—a man who never stopped to tell the people of this land a thing which he did not know to be true—told the people of Canada that it was pure charlatanism to pretend the price of wheat could be raised by protection; that the price was regulated by the English market, and whether they put the duties up or down nothing could affect it. To-day if Mr. Mackenzie were to come back even his opponents would be forced to bear tribute to his wisdom and sagacity. (Applause.) To-day the price of wheat has been going down all the time, and our farmers have been compelled to go into the production of cheese, butter and kindred products.

PROTECTION AND IMPORTS

Mr. Foster claims also that protection has increased imports. Protection increased imports! How is that? I know that imports have increased—not, however, in consequence of protection, but in spite of protection, as you know—(hear, hear)—because as you well know, according to the doctrine of protection there should be no imports. Imports are tabooed, and exports only tolerated, and according to the true doctrine of protection all the nations of the earth should be like a bed of oysters—every one touching the other, but every one closely living within its shell. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) There is one question however that Mr. Foster did not touch. He spoke of increase of imports, of exports, of railway mileage, of telegraph mileage, and so on; but he never spoke of the increase of population. (Hear, hear.) He forgot that altogether. But still we have been speaking of the increase of population, and we have been showing that under the system of protection the effect has been to deplete the population of the country and enlarge the population of the cities. How did he meet that argument? Did he deny it? No, he did not deny it; but here is how he met it, and I commend his argument to your attention:—"They speak of population in the interests of the cities. I just mention this to ask the farmers to consider it. Farmers, you make butter and cheese, and raise potatoes and cabbage, beef and pork and eggs. What quarrel have you if the city population has increased? Have you not by that very increase in the cities just so much more demand for what you produce and just so much larger market for what you have to sell?" This is the answer, sir, and I comend it to the attention of every man here. The true Conservative here appears such as he is. There was a chance here to make a sectional appeal, a class appeal. Foster did not lose such an occasion.

MR. FOSTER'S CLASS APPEAL.

He made a class appeal to the farmers. Why, sir, the result of argument is simply this: the fewer farmers there are in the country the better it is for the farmers themselves. The more sparsely the country is populated the better it is for the farmers who remain. Is that statesmanship? Is that the doctrine maintained by Canadian statesmen? Yes, such is the policy maintained by the Conservative party—that it is better for the farmers that there should be only a few of them. According to this argument it would be better for the manufacturers that there should be a few of them. But the farmers cannot combine, the manufacturers can combine; and when there are too many of them they do as Mr Foster suggested they should do—they combine; they send away their men to shift for themselves the best way they can. Combination is going very far in this country. It is not now confined to manufacturers, but the newspapers are going into combinations at the present time. (Laughter.) I can understand that. I can understand a protectionist newspaper—that is to say, those who have always been protectionist and those who have been occasionally protectionist should come together and combine their forces, dispel a part of their force and send their men to do the best way they can for themselves. But, sir, the argument of Mr. Foster, even as it is here, is not true. I challenge him to prove it in that way. Though the farmers have depopulated they have not good prices for their goods. There are more men in this city than in 1878 it is true, but the farmers have not as good prices as they had in 1878, and why? Because, you well know, the price of all farm product is determined not in this country but in the English market. That is the reason. And to-day why is it that the country is depopulated? Why is it that there are fewer farmers in the country than there were in 1878? It is simply, as you well know, every one of you that farming is no longer a profitable occupation. The farmer has to sell his products at the free trade prices of Great Britain, and he has to purchase his commodities at the protection prices of Canada—(cheers)—and, under the circumstances what is the result? The result is that the country is depopulated; the result is fewer and fewer men going to farming, and the prices of farms are going down again and again, day after day, and within the last fifteen years there is not a farm in Ontario that has not decreased by at least 40 per cent., perhaps. This is the condition: this is the reason, and therefore the argument of Mr. Foster, appealing to the selfishness of the farmers, is not supported by fact and not based on any certain basis. Sir, what we want in this country is an increase of population, not only in the cities—that I go for with all my heart—but all over the country. Why, sir, we have here an immense area of territory.

THE GREAT WEST.

It has been my privilege during the last summer to go and visit those great territories to the west of us—Manitoba, the Northwest, British Columbia—and there there is room for at least fifty millions of men—room for fifty million families, to find food and shelter immediately if they went there. We have incurred—not we, but the Conservative party has imposed upon us—a debt of one hundred millions at least, in order to have a railway to communicate with these territories. The people of Canada have accepted that duty cheerfully, under the supposition that those territories would fill with people, who would help us to carry on the burden. What is the result to-day? I want to know, I ask the Conservatives in this audience. There are Conservatives in this audience, I am sure, and it is to them especially that I would like to speak; not so much to those of my own political persuasion. Is it not true that all their expectations have been baffled and deceived? Why, sir, during the ten years from 1880 to 1890 the records of the department of agriculture show that 800,000 immigrants landed at Quebec and were sent over to Manitoba and the Northwest Territories; and yet when we came to "count noses," as they say down below, in the census, instead of finding 800,000 immigrants who had been located there by the efforts of the agriculture department, we found only 300,000. Half a million had gone; where? Gone to the land on the other side of the line—people more favored by nature, I am sure, not so much favored by nature, as our own land. (Cheers.) And to-day we have a railway crossing over that immense territory; but there is no freight to carry for that railway, and that railway is dismissing its employees to-day by hundreds and thousands. Is that what you expected, I want to know? Now, sir, if we pass from the country to the cities, how is it in Toronto to-day? I want to know is it different in Toronto from what it is in Montreal? Is it not true that in your streets, to-day hundreds and thousands of men are looking for work which they cannot have? (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Sir, let me give you here an article which is quoted by the Mail newspaper, an article dated in 1878, under Mr. Mackenzie's time, and let me read you a little of what the Mail newspaper anticipated at that time from the regime of protection: "Under the policy he (Mr. Mackenzie) bitterly opposed—that of protection—the ore from the Seymour, the Glendower and the Snowden iron mines would meet the coal to smelt it at Toronto, the chief distributing point of Ontario." Well, we have had protection in Toronto for sixteen years, and how much ore is smelted in the city of Toronto? Sir, this was to be one of the results of the policy of protection which was then proposed. That is not all. The article went on to say: "Observe the altered condition now in Toronto—the closed works, the numerous sheriffs' sales of plant and tools, the deposits withdrawn, and consider what amongst workingmen owe the premier whose policy has so ordered matters."

FAILURE OF THE POLICY.

Is this a description of Toronto of 1878 or Toronto of 1894? I leave you to determine. You have to-day all those evils which the policy of protection was to rid you of. (Hear, hear.) We are told that to-day we are in the midst of a period of depression, and that there may be periods of depression at all times. But I charge this against the Conservative party, that they have taxed the people to prevent depressions in Canada, and their policy at fault. But in the face of all this we are told that the country is prosperous, everybody is well and everything is for the best. This is the language we hear to-day on all the ministerial platforms. What if all our expectations have been baffled? Everything is for the best. What if the population of the Northwest has not been increasing? Everything is for the best. What if the city of Toronto is feeling a depression such as it never felt before? Everything is for the best. What if in the city of Toronto to-day there are thousands of idle men vainly seeking for work? Everything is for the best. What if there is hunger in thousands of homes throughout Canada? Everything is for the best so long as the Conservative party are in office, and there is money to spend for Curran bridges, Tay canals, and Little Rapid works. (Applause.) But, sir, I go much further than I have yet gone. In the battle in which we are at present engaged there is involved much more than simply an economic question. There is involved the very existence of popular government in Canada. (Hear, hear.) Sir, if we look to-day at protectionist nations—at Canada, the United States, France—what do we see? We see an era of corruption permeating amongst all branches of government. It is almost enough to make man despair of democratic government. I do not despair because I am a Liberal of the English school, and I believe in popular sovereignty—I believe in popular institutions. But I do not despair for another reason. In the last century, when England was governed by an aristocratic government, there was an era of corruption, and it was the ing himself who had charge of the money bags and distributed the money. But in England since that day things have changed, and to-day England has the cleanest government to be found on the face of the earth. (Loud cheers.)

CLEAN PUBLIC MEN.

For the last sixty years at least there never has been the breath of scandal—nay, the breath of suspicion—upon any public men in England. (Hear, hear.) Every public man in England, whether Liberal or Conservative, is clean, and to-day no one can point against England the finger of scorn. Sorry am I to say that you cannot say the same thing of the land of my ancestors, France, nor of the land of our neighbors, and still more sorry am I that you can not say it of our own land of Canada. (Hear, hear.) In every one of these countries to-day corruption is rampant in almost every branch of government. But there is this difference between the French nation and the American nation, on the one hand, and the Canadian nation on the other, that in France and the United States the offenders are brought to book and punished, while in Canada they are triumphant, they are found at the top. I can point you to some of the greatest names of the present day history of France brought to disgrace by the verdict of the nation—not because those men had been proved guilty of a corrupt act, but because their honor had been tainted by the association with evil men. Go to the United States and you will find that the moment public men have been found guilty of corrupt offences, that moment their career has ended, and they have been forced to retire to obscurity. But what do you see in Canada? Have you ever seen a public man in Canada who has been proved guilty of corruption forced to take a back seat, or forced to atone for his offences? Never, sir. More than that, During last session, when my friend Mr. Edgar on the floor of parliament laid charges against a minister of the crown, Sir Adolphe Caron, that he had received $25,000 out of the subsidies that had been voted by parliament for the construction of a railway, what did Sir Adolphe Caron do? Did he express repentence or offer an explanation? No, sir. He said: "I had to do it because elections are expensive in my district, and if I had the opportunity I would do the same thing again." (Hear, hear.) The opportunity may not be very far off, sir. The elections may be impending

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over us at this moment, and this is the state of things the Canadian people will have to face—a leading minister of the government telling you that if he again has the opportunity he will put his hand into the public treasury and take your money to carry the election of himself and party. Do you believe, my fellow countrymen that it is possible under circumstances like these to maintain a free parliamentary government? Sir, speaking not from experience, but speaking from some knowledge of history, I tell you this—that these these offences, if they go unpunished by the hand of man, will never go unpunished by the hand of Providence. (Loud applause.) It is not possible to maintain parliamentary institutions so long as the same principles which prevail in private life do not also prevail in public life. (Hear, hear, and aplause.) I do not come before you posing as a puritan, or claiming to be any better than my fellow men.

TRUE PATRIOTISM.

I come before you telling you frankly that I have all the infirmities of our common nature; but at the same time, while making that confession, I do not hesitate to say that I am a patriot—that I love this country of ours. (Loud cheers.) I love her fame, I love her good name, and I love those British institutions under which it has been my privilege to be born and to live. (Renewed cheers.) But, sir, it is not according to the spirit of British institutions to fail to punish offences when the guilty parties have been detected. Charity may have a limit. Charity may prevail in private life there is no such thing as charity. There stern duty must prevail and I ask you, would you tolerate such a state of things, would you in your own private affairs tolerate such a state of things for one instant? If there was any man in business in Toronto who had a delinquent officer in his employ that would behave as Sir Adolphe Caron is proved to have behaved, that man would be dismissed at once; and yet the Canadian public maintain in positions of trust men who not only offend in that way, but who proclaim their own offence, and say they are ready to offend again. I do not conceal the fact if there were a change of government that I would profit. But I am not the only man in Canada. There are other men than myself, if you have no confidence in me you may take somebody else, but you cannot maintain in office the men who have been proved to be recreant to the trust which had been placed in them. This question is far more important than the people of Canada have ever realized.

CANADIAN INDIFFERENCE

Still, if I may be permitted to speak my own mind, I must say this: I am shocked, I am astonished, at the indifference of the Canadian people to these matters. Why, sir, we have been in the habit in former times to point the finger of scorn at our neighbors for the corruption which prevailed amongst them. We have no right to-day to point the finger of scorn at the United States. It is for them to point the finger of scorn at us. There must be offenders in all communities; there was a Judas amongst the apostles. No crime to anybody if any association finds that it has amongst it a Judas, an offender, but the crime commences when the offender being detected, instead of being punished, is kept in office. This is what has been done by the Canadian people for the last fifteen years. I call upon you, my fellow-countrymen, in the name of my common humanity, in the name of our common British citizenship, in the name of those British principles which prevail in the mother country, to stand upon the present occasion to the duties of that citizenship. (Cheers.)

MANITOBA SCHOOL QUESTION.

There is another question as to which I have been asked to say a few words. I do so; I had not intended to do so at the present time, because the time has not arrived to speak upon that question, but I would be unworthy of the position I occupy if I ever failed to respond to any demand coming to me from any of my fellow-citizens. There is a question, premature as it is at the present time, which promises to agitate the community—the Manitoba school question. I have been asked to state what position I occupy on the . Let me tell you then at once. I do not wish, either here or anywhere else, to make any political capital out of that. Even if I had it in my power to be borne into office over the question I would not do it. It is a question that affects our common humanity, in which a section of my fellow-countrymen, my own co-religionists, pretend that they have been offended; and they have come for redress. The question is a legal one, which is before the government to answer to-day. It is for them to speak. I do not desire at the present time to say anything or to do anything to make their position more difficult that it is. It is a difficult question. We have had experience in the past, not only in our own country, but in the country of our own ancestors—in France—that religious passions are the most dangerous, and can the most readily inflame the popular mind. At the present time the question stands in this way: Legislation has been passed in the province of Manitoba which deprives the Catholic minority of their separate schools. They have appealed to the government.

A QUESTION OF FACT.

For my part, I must tell you frankly that I see in the question but a question of fact. I never saw any question of law or interpretation of the constitution. I think it was a question of fact and nothing else. What was the complaint of my fellow-countrymen and the Catholics of Manitoba. That the legislature of Manitoba, although in name it establishes a system of non-sectarian schools in reality imposed upon them a system of Protestant schools, and they ask to be relieved from such a system. I may say I am a firm believer in equal rights and a strong believer in provincial rights, but I have stated on the floor of the house of commons more than once and elsewhere, that if that complaint were true, if Roman Catholic children were forced to attend Protestant schools, it was such an outrage upon conscience that no Protestant community would tolerate it. (Cheers.) I know the heart of my fellow-countrymen of English origin. I am of French origin, but I have lived long enough amongst English-speaking men, and have read enough of their history, to know that if there is any point, any common ground upon which we can always stand it is whenever an appeal is made to the fairness which is to be found in the breast of every Englishman. The government did not take up their position. They have shifted. They have referred it to the courts twice, and now they have to deal with it. It is a pure question of fact, and I have nothing to say until the government has spoken upon it. That is the position I have adopted. I have said already that if the facts are true it would be an outrage upon conscience. I stand upon that ground. If the government have any better ground I would be ready to assist them in solving that question. I do not want to make any political capital out of it, but in Quebec popular feeling is very different, you know, from what it is in Ontario. There are popular passions in Quebec, as there may be in Ontario, but the population in Quebec is Catholic, and the population here is Protestant, and though I am not anything at all, though I am simply in Quebec a citizen of Canada, though I have no responsibility whatever, the Bleu papers every day call upon me to speak upon the question of the Manitoba schools, and solve it for the government. Well, I have no objection. (Laughter and applause.) Here is, for instance, what a Bleu paper, La Minerve, says:—"We are obliged to conform to the law and also to apply it, whatever may be the consequences for us. As to us, who have made the cause of the Manitoba Catholics our own, we will not stop to think if the decision of the Privy Council is going to force Mr. Laurier to leave his cowardly reserve. The cause of the Catholics has made a great step towards success, and this is what strikes us the most in this circumstance." If it be cowardly reserve on my part in the eyes of this ministerial paper to have taken the attitude I have, by what name shall that good paper characterize the action of the government of Canada? By what name shall that good Conservative, Ministerialist paper characterize the government of Canada? By what name shall they characterize their action in shifting the question from place to place as they have? Let me quote to you now the opinion of La Minerve two days afterwards. After having recited that the Privy Council had just rendered its judgment stating that the government of Canada has the right to interfere, La Minerve proceeds thus:—"Such being the condition of things, we must commence by ascertaining what is the legal value of the rights of our co-religionists. As to this it is the part of complete prudence to wait for the complete text of the judgment of the Privy Council, this is what we are doing, and this is what everyone should do."

It is the part of wisdom on the part of the government not to speak, but it is cowardly reserve on the part of Mr. Laurier not to speak. (Applause.) I appeal to the common sense, the fairness and the intelligence of every man in this audience. I do not want to interfere with this question before the time. The appeal is before the government; let them answer it, and we will judge their answer. For my part, I shall be only too glad to support them if it is just. If not I shall oppose it. At the present time I protest against insinuations, which are made in order to get me to say a word. I know what they mean. There are Bleus in Quebec. There are Tories in Ontario. The Bleus in Quebec can appeal to a section of public passion; the Tories can appeal to a section of passion. If Mr. Laurier could be made to speak before the time they hoped that if he escaped the Bleus he would not escape the Tories. That is the extent of their patriotism. I make it a boast that I never yet shirked a public question whatever it was. (Applause.) I make it a boast that upon past occasions I spoke my mind, and upon every occasion I shall speak my mind at the proper time—when the question has been properly investigated and elucidated.

NOT A POLITICAL QUESTION.

But this is not a political question at the present time. It shall be a political question; to-day it is purely a judicial question. It shall become a political question when the government shall have given their decision upon an appeal of the minority in Manitoba.

Sir, We are on the eve of a contest. I do not know what the result will be, but I believe our people will arise at last to a proper appreciation of their duty as citizens of Canada, the duty they owe to themselves, their families and their country. If we win, as I believe we will (cheers) we will give to the citizens of Canada a government that endeavor under all circumstances to discharge its duties without any equivocation, without fear and without favor. A government that will on all occasions meet all the problems that come in its way, and solve them according to the right, as God gives it to see the right. (Applause.) A government that will endeavor to administer the public affairs of Canada according to the laws of business and morality which prevail in private life. A government which will not take from the people of Canada one single cent except what is absolutely necessary to carry on the business of the country. (Applause.) A government which will under all circumstances, while remembering that this country is populated by people of different races and creeds, endeavor to bring them into harmony towards a common purpose, the making of a great country upon this continent. A government that will endeavor to be Canadian, first, last and always. This is the policy we intend to pursue.

A WORD TO BUSINESS PEOPLE.

Before I leave, however, there is another question upon which I wish to say just a word or two, because it may affect the people of Toronto, the business people. I have told you the policy of the Liberal party. We want a revenue tariff—a tariff not based upon principles of protection, but simply calculated to give the greatest amount of revenue with the minimum of taxation. This is the policy we have in view. Now, as to the method in which this policy will be carried out. Let me tell you this: I am not a revolutionist: I am a reformer; I am a reformer of the English school, and I know very well that it is impossible to change a system, economic, political or otherwise, without making some displacement of interest. But, sir, we have a precedent in British history, as I said the other day in Montreal; the precedent of Sir Robert Peel, who carried Great Britain from protection to free trade by a gradual process which avoided all financial complications. This is the precedent the method, which we intend to adopt. There never was a time in my career when I did not proclaim myself a Liberal of the English school—a disciple of Fox, a disciple of Peel, a disciple of William Ewart Gladstone. (Cheers.) If it were pardonable of me to go a little into my own private, intimate history, I would say that when I was at school and college, although I received a French education at a French college, reading the history of France and of England, my heart, French as it is and proud of its origin, always went for the principles of government to the mother of law and liberty in this world—England! (Applause.) These are the principles upon which I appear before you to-day, these are the principles which I advocated in my career in parliament, and these are the principles which placed upon my shoulders the mantle I am proud to carry, and which I hope to carry to victory. (Enthusiastic cheers.)

VICTORIEN SARDOU

The Great Dramatist.

The mobile features of this great man are seen above. Sardou is the great wizard of the stage, clothing his characters in flesh and blood, and making them live. He makes, not mummies, but men and women, as witness the realistic portrayals of Bernhardt,—chiefly the master's thought. When body and brain are weary with work, anything that will drive away the blues must possess a great value. It is the verdict of Sardou that "Vin Mariani," the great tonic-stimulant, possesses this subtle power. This is what the great man says: "'Vin Mariani' is perfect, gives health, drives away the blues, and is of such excellent quality that whoever tastes it might almost desire to be forever debilitated and depressed, thus to have a pretext to drink it." Celebrated men and women, the world over, have spoken similarly of the stimulating, nourishing effects of "Vin Mariani" upon body and brain. A preparation from pure grapes and carefully selected coca leaves, "Vin Mariani" is more tonic than quinine, and yet it never constipates. For the convalescent it is invaluable; for all enfeebled people, it has a magic restorative property. Send your name to Lawrence A. Wilson & Co., Montreal, the Canadian Agents, and you will receive an album containing the portraits of a large number of celebrated people, who have used "Vin Mariani" with wonderful results, and who speak highly of it.

American News.

New York, Feb. 14.—Another syndicate has been formed in this city for the purpose of defending the America cup. At present its personnel is surrounded with mystery, but a letter has been received from General Paine admitting that he has been requested to transfer the Jubilee for the purpose of having her fitted out for the trial races. General Paine is anxious to do everything in his power to further the ends of American yachting reputation, and has given his consent.

Paris, Tex., Feb. 14.—Deputy United States Marshal George Stewart arrived here last night, having in charge Fred Wilson, charged with murder and arson. Last week a house was burned near the Indian territory, and the dead bodies of a family named Tucker, consisting of five persons, were found in the ruins. They had been murdered and the house fired. Wilson was Tucker's son-in-law, and previous trouble had occurred between them. Wilson was arrested by twenty farmers and turned over to the United States authorities. He feared lynching on being arrested, and on being taken to view the charred remains of his alleged victims begged for his life.

Salt rheum with its intense itching, dry, hot skin, is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, because it purifies the blood.

CONTINUAL ADVERTISING IS THE ....PRICE OF BUSINESS SUCCESS....

Ask your Druggist for

Murray & Lanman's
FLORIDA WATER
A DAINTY FLORAL EXTRACT
For Handkerchief, Toilet and Bath.

What . .
Do You Think Of This?

During the next few weeks we want to clear out some of our old patterns in Brussels, Tapestry, Wool and Moquette Carpets. These will be sold at reduced rates, and we do not hesitate to say that all purchasers will secure Genuine Bargains.

We have several thousand yards of Carpets for the Spring Trade close at hand. You will see we need the room, and hence we give you this favorable opportunity of getting some of the best qualities at lowet grade prices.

Call Early and See the "Choice."

WEILER BROS.,
.....51 to 55 Fort Street.

Bank of British Columbia.

Savings Bank Department.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.

From 1st January, 1895, and until further notice, the rate of interest allowed on Savings Bank Deposits by this Bank will be three per cent. (3 per cent) per annum.

GEORGE GILLESPIE,
Manager.

Bank of British Columbia,
Victoria, 18th Nov., 1894.

FOOD FOR THE HUNGRY.

The undersigned desires to call the attention of parties interested to the fact that temporary provision has been made for the relief of those in the city who are suffering from lack of necessary food.

The services of the officers of the Salvation Army, which have kindly been offered free of charge, have been accepted, and arrangements made for the operation of a "Food Depot" in a room at the rear of the Salvation Army Barracks, Broad street.

The depot will be in running order on and after Tuesday the 29th instant.

Breakfast may be had from 9 to 11 a.m., and supper from 4 to 6 p.m., and will be served to those holding tickets which may be procured at the barracks for a nominal sum, or, in absolutely destitute cases, free.

Parties wishing to assist the movement may provide those whom they believe to be needy with tickets or may send in supplies to the depot at any time during the day.

The undersigned would commend the depot to all charitably disposed persons as an object most worthy of their practical support.

JOHN TEAGUE,
Mayor.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 26, 1895.

Maternity Home
(LATE SAMARITAN.)
Removed to 190 Johnson Street. Applicants please apply at the Home, or Mrs Higgins, Cadboro Bay Road, or Mrs. Plumerfelt, Gorge Road.

LEGAL NOTICES.

The Kaslo and Slocan Railway Co'y.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the shareholders of The Kaslo and Slocan Railway Company will be held at the head office of the Company, No. 28 1-2 Broad street, Victoria, B.C., on Friday, the 15th day of February, 1895, at 11 a.m.

Object—Statutory meeting, election of directors, and generally, affairs of the company.

By order,
D. J. MUNN,
j24-td Secretary.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

Pursuant to the "Creditors' Trust Deeds Act, 1890," and Amending Acts.

Notice is hereby given that Charles Russell and James McDonald, carrying on business at the City of Victoria, and at the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, under the name, style and firm of Charles Russell, McDonald & Co., have by deed dated the 21st day of January, A.D. 1895, assigned all their and each of their real and personal estate whatsoever and wheresoever to Thomas Trevor Hull, of the said City of Victoria, accountant, for the purpose of paying and satisfying ratably and in proportion to their respective claims and debts and without preference or priority, the creditors of the said Charles Russell and James McDonald, and of the said Charles Russell, McDonald & Company. The said deed was executed by the said Charles Russell and James McDonald, the assignors, and by the said Thomas Trevor Hull, the assignee, on the 21st day of January, A.D. 1895, and the said assignee has undertaken and accepted the trust created by the said deed.

All persons having claims against the said assignors or the said Charles Russell, McDonald & Company must forward or deliver full particulars of claim duly verified to the undersigned on or before the 25th day of February, A.D. 1895 and all persons indebted to the said assignors or the said Charles Russell, McDonald & Company are requested to pay such indebtedness to the said assignee or to the undersigned forthwith. And notice is also hereby given that after the said 25th day of February, A.D. 1895, the assignee will proceed to distribute the assets amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which the said assignee shall then have had notice, and that the said assignee will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim he shall not at the time of such distribution have had notice.

Dated this 23rd day of January, A.D. 1895.

A. L. BELYEA,
Solicitor for the Assignee, office 4 and 5 Board of Trade Building, Bastion Square, Victoria, B.C.

CREDITORS' MEETING.

A meeting of the creditors of the said assignors will be held at the office of the assignee, 58 Broad street, on the 20th day of February, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

A. L. BELYEA,
jan23-3t Solicitor for the Assignee.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for an act to incorporate a Benefit Society to be called "The Canadian Order of Foresters," with its head office at the City of Brantford, Ontario, with power to insure the members thereof and to establish subordinate Courts of Foresters throughout the Dominion of Canada.

Dated at Brantford, the 26th day of November, A.D. 1894.

HARDY, WILKES & HARDY,
d11-6w Solicitors for Applicants

Quesnelle Quartz Mining Company, Lt'd

NOTICE

Is hereby given that at a meeting of the directors of the above company held on November 30th, 1894, an assessment of one fourth of one cent per share was levied upon the capital stock of said company payable forthwith to W. A. Johnston, secretary, at the companies' office, Quesnelle, B. C. Any stock upon which said assessment shall remain unpaid on the 15th day of January, 1895, shall be deemed delinquent and dealt with accordingly. By order of the Board of Directors.

W. A. JOHNSTON, Sec.
Quesnelle, B. C., Nov. 30th, 1894.
d7-6w-d&w

The date of payment of above amount has been extended until February 15th, 1894.

By order of the Board of Directors.
j15-1m-d&w W. A. JOHNSTON, Sec.

Mortgagee's Sale.

Under instructions from the mortgagee and in pursuance of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage bearing date the 15th day of May, 1891, tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock noon on Monday, the 19th day of February, 1895, for the purchase of lots 5, 7, 10, 11, 13, 14, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 28, 32, 34 and 36 being part of Section IV, Victoria District (now city of Victoria), as shewn on a plan of subdivision deposited in the Land Registry Office in the city of Victoria, B. C., as No. 358.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Dated the 7th day of February, 1895.

SCHULTZ & MORPHY,
40 Langley Street, Victoria, B. C.,
f7-10t Solicitors for the Mortgagee.

For Sale or Rent

"WINTERBOURNE RISE," the residence of the late Sir M. B. Begbie. For further particulars apply to
tf LOWENBERG, HARRIS & CO

Do You Keep Hens?

STURTEVANT'S IMPERIAL EGG FOOD
Will Make Your Hens Lay.

STURTEVANT'S ROUP PILLS,

F. C. Sturtevant, Hartford, Conn.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

GATHERING OF ODD FELLOWS.

Columbia Lodge Anniversary Celebrated Last Night.

Odd Fellows gathered together in large numbers at the banquet given on the 25th celebration of the anniversary of Columbia lodge at the Clarence hotel last night.

In the large dining hall of the Clarence had been prepared an excellent supper by Mr. Tulloch of the Wilson. The bill of fare was good and Mr. Tulloch was complimented by the large number of ladies and gentlemen who sat down to the banquet tables—for there were quite a number of ladies, Daughters of Rebekah and friends of the local Odd Fellows. Noble Grand Walter Dempster occupied the chair. On his immediate right sat Bro. Louis Wolff of Tacoma, the only charter member of the lodge present, and on the left of the chair Grand Representative Henry Waller. The officers and members of kindred lodges were in attendance in large numbers. Dr. Lewis Hall, the lodge chaplain, said grace and the company enjoyed the efficient cuisine of caterer Tulloch. Noble Grand W. J. Hanna, of Peerless lodge, proposed the toast of Columbia lodge. He referred in a short speech to the progress of Odd Fellowship since the organization of the pioneer lodge in Victoria.

Grand Representative Waller was called upon for a reply. He said: "To say that it affords me a great deal of pleasure to be present at this our 25th anniversary is not sufficient. I am proud of Columbia lodge No. 2. I am proud of its numerical and financial condition; I am proud to see so many of the old members here to-night, old members with whom I have toiled through the heat and burden of the early stages of this lodge. I am proud of the fine body of healthy and honorable young men who principally compose this lodge at the present time. I am proud of the good and noble work that the lodge has done in the last quarter of a century. I am proud that I have been actively engaged and personally identified in that work for the past twenty-five years. Brothers, I say that this is a good and noble work, for in the struggles incident to human life where can you go for true relief, to the cold charities of the world. No, I say emphatically, no; it can only be found in the principle of fraternal co-operation, as taught and practiced in fraternal societies. Here all classes of men, the high, the low, the rich, the poor, the learned and the unlearned are united by a solemn compact for the good of humanity; there is no other way in which it can be done. The churches cannot do it. If they were to attempt it they would be flooded with impostors and utterly ruined. Government cannot do it. If it were to attempt it, it would fill the world with paupers and crush it with taxation. One of the most stable governments on the face of the earth is aware of this fact and consequently nurses these fraternal societies, by making good and wholesome laws to govern and protect them, and at her own expense, appoints auditors to examine their books so that they may be kept on a good financial basis. Philanthropists cannot do the work, for that would revert back to the cold charities of this world. Man must be educated up to the standard of self-dependence. He must be taught the principles of making ample provision for himself and family against the day of adversity by associated fraternal co-operation, and this is what Odd Fellowship is teaching all over this continent, and what we have been teaching in this city for the last twenty-five years. For the small sum of one dollar per month that the brother is induced to lay by, each member has his own banking account and draws his cheques regularly on the bank in the time of sickness and distress, no matter how long that illness may last, whether a week or a life time. One Odd Fellows' lodge in this city has honored cheques to the amount of fifty thousand dollars in the past thirty years for sick benefits alone, and honored cheques to one man for eight thousand dollars, and he receives all this not as a pauper, but by right of membership. Our lodge rooms are merely our banking establishment with simple laws to govern them, which all must obey. When a brother enters them he must leave outside its portals all political strife and sectarian discord, and inside recognize only each other's good qualities by clasping hands in a common work and meeting hearts in a common brotherhood. We may well be proud of our work, for, in eighty-five years the order on this continent alone has paid out for relief of its brothers $60,000,000, and yet they are still wealthy and they are increasing in numbers at the rate of fifty thousand a year.

J. H. Meldram followed in a speech that was most heartily received.

D. H. Anderson was asked for a song and responded with "The Sentry," a peace well suited to his voice, the rendition of which was much applauded.

Bro. Sam Sea was happily chosen to propose the toast of the ladies. Mr. Sea is a ladies' man and upheld his reputation in his speech, full of pretty compliments to the fair sex. Bro. W. Jackson responded and threw into his remarks a vein of humor.

The toast of "Sister lodges" was proposed by Bro. A. Henderson, who gave credit to the other lodges for the good work they are doing. Replies were made by Bro. E. Hoosen, N. G. of Victoria lodge, No. 1; Bro. Jenkins, N. G. of Dominion lodge, No. 4, and Bro. Sheret, N. G. of Acme lodge, No. 14, all of whom had a good word to say for Columbia lodge, and who gave outline sketches of their own lodges. The voice of Bro. S. Reid was heard to advantage in "O Fair Dove, O Fond Love."

Bro. Fawcett read an interesting financial statement of Columbia lodge. The lodge was instituted Feb. 16, 1870, with eight scarlet degree members, namely, J. P. Davies, W. Wolff, L. Wolff, Louis Vigelius, E. Levy, T. Shotbolt, James Fell and Joseph Lowen. Since that time, the receipts of the lodge have been over $65,000; $17,259 have been paid for sick benefits, and $20,444 have been paid to widows and orphans, for funeral expenses, etc., emphasizing in the most marked manner the great influence for good exerted by this truly noble order.

Bro. Boggs proposed the toast of the press and a reply was made by Bro W. Templeman of the Times. Headed by Sam Sea, the younger members acted as escorts to the ladies from the banqueting room to the Odd Fellows' Hall, the iron door partitions between the Clarence and the Odd Fellows' room having been thrown open. The hall was prepared for dancing, which was kept up till an early hour. Those who could not dance and the older members of the association, clung to the banqueting board, cracking jokes, singing songs and proposing and responding to toasts, the while they puffed white clouds of smoke ceilingward from fragrant havanas.

The committee in charge of the entertainment are deserving of credit for the happy and pleasant time that all enjoyed.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Cedar Hill Farmers and Dairymen Discuss the Subject.

A large turnout of farmers, dairymen and others met at the school house at Cedar Hill last evening and the "Tuberculosis" question was once more threshed out. The meeting opened at 8 o'clock and at 11 was still open and the discussion going on. Mr. Sluggett, of South Saanich, was present, and gave some good counsel. Mr. Sluggett, Mr. Rogers and Mr. George Deans all claimed to represent the committee on tuberculosis lately appointed by the Dairymen's Association. The government was denounced somewhat vigorously and the names of Mr. Turner and the inspector were heard often.

Finally, after much discussion, the following resolution passed at Colquitz Hall last Saturday evening was read:

"That the members of this meeting, although fully recognizing that the Dominion government should assume all responsibility in connection with the tuberculosis question, still insists that the provincial government, having taken upon itself the appointment of an inspector to act in the matter of destroying cattle said to be affected with tuberculosis, and to quarantine others, it is clearly the duty of the provincial government to pay fair compensation for all cattle already killed or quarantined and to see that no further injustice whatever is done by such killing or quarantining by order of the provincial government, unless it is the intention of the provincial government to pay all damages connected therewith."

It was moved by Mr. James Tod, jr., seconded by Mr. A. C. Howe, and unanimously resolved: "That this meeting having heard read the resolution that was passed at Colquitz Hall in Lake District on Saturday evening, the 9th instant, after a full discussion on the tuberculosis question, hereby fully endorse the said resolution."

The farmers and dairymen are fully awake to the disastrous methods the government are pursuing and are to a man willing to demand that justice be done them. It is only too evident that the worst kind of injustice is being done them in this matter, and it is to be hoped that the provincial government will before its close have the matter in hand.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Divisional and County Court Cases Before the Judges.

This Divisional Court, consisting of Justices of Walkem and Drake, is sitting to-day.

Lashbrook v. Sexsmith was the first case called. This action was tried at Vancouver before Mr. Justice Crease and a jury, and judgment entered for the plaintiff. The defendant has given notice of motion for new trial returnable to-day. Mr. Fell for defendant, applied for adjournment, as notes of evidence could not be procured. Mr. Bodwell contra. Adjourned until the 28th instant.

Attorney-General v. Plants et al was the case on the list. This is an appeal from injunction order made by Mr. Justice Crease. Argument was not concluded at the time of going to press. Mr. Belyea for defendant (appellant), and Mr. Bodwell for plaintiff.

In the County Court yesterday before Mr. Justice Drake the suit of Hooper v. Adams et al came up for hearing. This was an action brought by Mr. Thomas Hooper, architect, against the trustees of Emmanuel Baptist Church for $131.50, balance claimed as due him for plans and superintendence of the the construction of the church. At the opening of the trial Mr. Fell, counsel for the plaintiff, applied to amend the claim by adding thereto a claim for the return of the plans or $100, their value, and $10 damages for their wrongful detention. The architect had been paid 125, being 2 1-2 per cent on the estimated cost of the church, and according to the defence, that was in full as the verbal agreement between plaintiff and Mr. Adams, one of the defendants, was that the working drawings and specifications were to be supplied at 2 1-2 per cent, and plaintiff was told that he would not be needed as superintendent as Mr. Adams was to be foreman of the work. Mr. Hooper testified that according to the bargain with Mr. Adams he was to get 5 per cent. He also said he acted as superintendent, and this Mr. Adams and some of the contractors distinctly denied. His lordship held that though plaintiff was not superintendent still he should be paid something over the 2 1-2 per cent. for detail drawings, and he gave judgment accordingly for the plaintiff for $65 and costs, the plans to be the property of the defendants. Mr. Thornton Fell for the plaintiff, and P. S. Lampman for defendants.

Coughlan & Mason v. Adams.—Action for $56, balance for price of bricks sold for Duck building, for which Grant was contractor. Plaintiff claimed defendant gave an order for goods, and the defence was that the order was not intended to cover goods as claimed. Judgment for plaintiff for full amount and costs. Mr. A. Courtney for plaintiff and Mr. R. T. Elliott for defendant.

BRIEF LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—Peerless lodge will confer no degrees to-morrow evening, there being too much other important business.

—The ship Carmoney left this morning for Vancouver, where she will load lumber at Hastings mill. She goes to Cork for orders.

—The masquerade ball of the Sons and Daughters of St. George takes place at A. O. U. W. hall to-night. Preparations have been made for an enjoyable evening.

—The case against the owners of the Cloverdale farm for having diseased cattle on their premises has been continued until the 31st inst. The case was called in the provincial police court this afternoon and adjourned at the request of Inspector Roper.

—This is St. Valentine's day. Although the custom of sending valentines is dying out, quite a number have been sent. The majority are comic, and several prominent men have found them in their mail. Many of them are said to happily "hit off" the eccentricities of their recipients.

—The funeral of the late Mrs. Adelia E. Fenn of Port Angeles, Wash., took place this afternoon from the Jubilee hospital, where she had been brought for medical treatment. The deceased lady was a native of California, aged 44 years, and leave a loving husband and large family to mourn her loss.

—John Kermode, aged 16, was killed by the kick of a colt at Grand Prairie near Kamloops, yesterday. Word of the sad accident was received this morning at his home in Victoria. He was afflicted with lung trouble and went to the mountains for the benefit of his health. The young man was formerly employed by Morrow, Holland & Co., and is well known in the city, where his sorrowing father, brothers and sisters reside. The remains will be brought to Victoria for interment.

A CRUESOME COLLECTION.

Many Preserved Brains Offered to a Paris Museum.

Dr. Luys has offered to the Paris faculty of medicine, for the Dupuytren museum, a collection of 220 brains, carefully prepared and catalogued by him during his long service at the Salpetriere and Charite hospital. In a letter to M. Brouardel, in which he calls his collection unparalleled in Europe, he describes in detail its scientific interest. "It presents," he says, "manifold samples of lesions of human brains, from the commonest ordinary hemiplegy, the aphasia, up to the most characteristic lesions of madness, and, as a foundation for the studies, hitherto so ill based, of mental pathology, a series of types of persons suffering from hallucination or monomania, and of those who are chronically delirious with or without consciousness, and it presents, also, anatomical expressions in harmony with the symptoms observed. Types, of which there are four examples, relate to periodic madness. These are the first examples of the sort ever collected and offered to the examination of the medical public, and they show similar lesions, which justly place them in a special nosologic category. Next comes brains of general paralytics, with granulated lesions in certain regions and characteristic concomitant atrophy. I have collected also a number of brains relating to idiocy, some relating also to deafness and deaf mutes. Others have been taken from persons blind of one eye, from the wholly blind and from the amputated, and they all show special atrophis lesions. These are chosen specimens, to which I intend later on to add others (in particular the brain of a hypnotized subject, the only one at present in existence), and they allow us, from the point of view of the morphology of human brains, to gain a rapid and accurate idea of the rarity or the frequency of such anatomic dispositions, since it is thus impossible to consult immediately from the point of view of verification the cerebral lobes which are present under the eyes." The collection is the result of twenty years' investigation, and Dr. Luys looks upon it as his scientific heritage, "a stone" in the edifice of neurologic studies, which are assuredly in our day the glory of French science.—Paris Correspondent London Times.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Rosalie from the Sound—L J Burrows, R Eathon, Mrs Eathon, Geo McL Brown, E J Palmer, G C Shaw, A Phillips, M Keefe, Miss Keefe, Master Keefe, Mrs Jones.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamer Rosalie from the Sound—Sayward Mill and Timber Co., Valo & B, R B Oxley.

DIED.

KERMODE—At Grand Prairie, B.C., on the 12th instant, John, second son of Mr. Edward Kermode, aged 19 years.

The funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon from his father's residence, No. 87 Henry street, Victoria. Friends will please accept this intimation.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Award.

MERCHANTS' LUNCH

Served at the

Poodle Dog Restaurant

From 12 to 2 with glass of beer or claret, 40 cents.
Regular meals with glass of beer or claret 50 cents.
18 LOUIS MARBOEUF, Pro

CONTINUAL ADVERTISING IS THE ....PRICE OF BUSINESS SUCCESS....

General Excellence of Stock
Strict Attention to Business

These are the two levers that are pushing our business along during this dull spell. When you want anything in the jewelry line or repairing on watches and jewelry, come to our store till we prove this assertion.

Challoner & Mitchell, 47 Government Street, Opposite Bank of B. C.

GOLDMAN, The Toronto Tailor,

Cor. Broad and View Streets, Opposite Driard,

Carries a first-class stock of Merchant Tailoring Goods which he makes up in the latest styes at the most reasonable prices. First-class fit and workmanship guaranteed. Suits made up of your own goods from $10 and upward. Note the address: Cor. Broad and View Streets, opposite Driard.

SOME PRICES
THAT MEAN BUSINESS

MEN'S SUITS—

Former price $25	. . . now	$18
" 20	. . . now	14
" 17	. . . now	12
" 15	. . . now	10
" 13	. . . now	8

OVERCOATS—

Reduced from $22 to	. .	$16.00
" 20 to	. .	13.50
" 16 to	. .	11.00
" 13 to	. .	10.00
" 12 to	. .	8.00

MACKINTOSHES

Guaranteed Waterproof

Reduced from $16.50 to	.	$12.50
" 15.00 to	.	10.00
" 10.00 to	.	7.00

MEN'S SHIRTS

White and Colored

Former Price $2.25	. now	$1.75
" 2.00	. now	1.50
" 1.50	. now	1.00
" 1.00	. now	65c.

S. REID, 122 Government St., Next New England Hotel

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Tenders for Water Meters, Etc.

Tenders will be received at the office of the undersigned (where specifications may be seen) for the supply of Water Meters and a Bicycle for the Victoria Water Works.

Tenders will be received up to 4 p.m. on Monday, February 25th, 1895, and the lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

JAS. S. RAYMUR,
Water Commissioner.
Water Commissioner's office, Feb. 14, 1895.

BY W. FURNIVAL & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS.

Are instructed to sell by auction at their Mart, 88 Johnson street,

TO-MORROW

FEBRUARY 15th, 1895,

At 1:30 p.m.

A quantity of Household Effects consisting of parlor chairs (upholstered), lounges, pictures, book cases, bedroom sets, iron and hard wood bed steads, box and top mattresses, woven wire springs, woven wire spring cot, feather and wool pillows, bureaus, chairs heating and cook stoves (new), tinware, stove pipes, baby carriage, and a variety of other useful effects.

N. B.—Tinsmith's Tools must be sold.

TERMS CASH.

W. FURNIVAL,
feb14-1t Auctioneer.

General Steamship Agency.

THROUGH TICKETS

To and from All European Points

From Halifax.

Allan Line, Laurentian	March 2
Allan Line, Numidian	March 16
Allan Line, Mongolian	March 30
Dominion Line, Vancouver	March 9
Dominion Line, Oregon	March 23
Dominion Line, Labrador	April 6

From New York.

Cunard Line, Etruria	March 2
Cunard Line, Aurania	March 9
American Line, New York	March 6
American Line, Berlin	March 13
White Star Line, Britannic	March 6
White Star Line, Majestic	March 13
North German Lloyd, Havel	March 5
North German Lloyd, Trave	March 9
Anchor Line, Anchoria	March 9
Anchor Line, Circassia	March 23
Red Star Line, Waesland	March 6
Red Star Line, Belgenland	March 13

From Philadelphia.

American Line, Kensington	March 2
American Line, Ohio	March 9

Saloon fares from $40.00 to $90.00, according to steamer and location of berth. Second cabin, $25.00 to $40.00. Steerage, $10.00 to $25.00. Passengers purchasing through tickets save from $5.00 to $10 on each fare. Parties wishing to send for their friends can save $10.00 by purchasing through tickets here. For sailing list, steamer accommodation and all information, apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY, - Agent, Victoria
Cor. Fort and Government Streets.

Maternity Home

(LATE SAMARITAN.)

Removed to 190 Johnson Street. Applicants please apply at the Home, or Mrs. Higgins, Cadboro Bay Road, or Mrs. Finnerfelt, Gorge Road.

MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

Opposition Convention.

FOR THE

NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES

Will take place at INSTITUTE HALL, View street, on

Friday Evening, 15th Inst.

at 7:30 p.m.

Every elector in opposition to the Government should take a lively interest in the selection of candidates. Electors may become members of the Association and obtain tickets of admission to the Convention by applying to the undersigned before 12 o'clock on Friday, 15th inst.

J. T. BETHUNE, Secretary.
First Floor William's Block, next door to the Times office.
Open till 10 p.m.

THE GOODS WE SELL are Dick's, Glasgow, and the manufacture is

British

They are famed wherever worn for durability and comfort from Atlantic to

Pacific

And are fit to wear by all classes of people who travel by river, road, or

Railway.

Lot of Sample Goods to hand. Ladies' and Gentlemens'.
Fancy lot of Rubber Boots cheap.

Old Country Boot Store,

91 Johnson Street,
Between Broad and Douglas Streets.

JAMES FREEL, Proprietor.

CREIGHTON,

The Tailor.

Will sell at Cost for the NEXT TEN DAYS for CASH only.
Winter and Spring Suitings. Just call and see them, for they are great value for the money you will have to give.

J. W. CREIGHTON,

FINE TAILORING PARLORS.
86 Government St. - - Victoria, B. C.

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